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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,686 New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st May.
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	1908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible]HTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

[illegible]MBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

[illegible]id quarantine, steamers will proceed [illegible] Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
[illegible]E	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
[illegible]ERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
[illegible]NIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
[illegible]ON	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „
[illegible]EDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
[illegible]EKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th „

[illegible] Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1:0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY.

THE S. S. AKOLA, Captain Sachan, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEE ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY.

THE S.S. BARAWA will leave this for ZANZIBAR direct on, MONDAY, the 17th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	„ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.

Per tin.................Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS.

Egg Plums	Per tin	Rs. 1-2.
Muscatel Grapes	„	Rs. 1-2.
Apples	„	Rs. 0-9.
Greengages	„	Rs. 1-2.
Raspberries	„	Rs. 1-2.
Straw berries	„	Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUTTER.

Danish Butter, Superior quality, Per tin of 1lb. Rs. 1-5.

French Butter	Per tin of ½lb.	Rs. 0-10.
Do	„ of 1lb.	Rs. 1-3.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ZEALAND MEATS.

Epping Sausage	Per tin of 1 lb.	Rs. 1-0.
Corned Beef	„ of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.
Minced Meat	„ of 1 lb.	Rs. 0-14.
Roast Beef	„ of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES, GELATINE BROMIDE

of the following sizes.

4¼ × 3¼	per dozen	Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	„	„	2	0
6½ × 4¾	„	„	2	12
7 × 5	„	„	3	4
10 × 8	„	„	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE FOR HIGHER STUDIES,

Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

MONSOON, 1886.

ANTICIPATING the requirements of their numerous Patrons and the difficulties and uncertainties which MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS throughout the Presidency experience in communicating with Bombay during the South-West Monsoon, TREACHER and Co., Ld., are landing from each Mail Steamer extra supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.,
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
SUTTON'S NEW SEASON'S SEEDS.

DETAILED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition alway guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' HATS & HELMETS.

"LATEST STYLES." All New Goods. "EXTRA LIGHT."

	Rs.	a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape)	15	0
Dark Blue Felt, Round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad	10	8
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads	18	0
A Large Choice of Pugries Rs. 2-8 to	5	0

	Rs.	a.
White Cork Helmets, very Light Rs. 10-8 &	12	0
Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality......Rs. 14 &	16	0
Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Stylish, London made	15	0
Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above	4	0

CASH (OR V.P.P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ PER CENT.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, ESPLANADE ROAD) BOMBAY.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE THE Pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, and the SEAMES WATERPROVED so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

		Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	each	9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	each	16	8
Cap to mach the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c:	each	30	0
Cap to match ...Rs. 6 0 | Leggings,	per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	each	28	0
Inverness Capes, as above	each	35	0
Leggings to match		10	8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes"	each	45	0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years		40 to 45	0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials	each	25 to 35	0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	pair	6	8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass, Hold-alls, for Travellers	from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48		15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths	per yard	5	8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc.	per yard	4	0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid		20	0
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	each	18	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	each	7	8

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES! RACING WATCHES!! RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
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GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
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Spirit Levels.
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T. Squares
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Tracing Paper.
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Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES! LADIES' GLOVES!! LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 16 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "CAIRO," arrived from Hull, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th May 1886.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1885, of Rs. 30 per whole, and Rs. 7½ per quarter, share is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of May 1886, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
કાં૰ મુળજી જેઠાની કાં૰
. c. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1886.

RICH COLOURED SATINS.

Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Usual price, Rs. 4-8.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. WARDEN AND CO.,
32, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAVE always on hand "Basel German Mission" Mangalore Tiles (flat and ridges) Skylights and Ventilating Tiles. Tubes and Bricks (plain and enamelled).
"Nine Elms" Portland Cement.
"Minton's" Pavement and Wall Tiles.
"Minton's" Art Tiles for Furniture, Mantels, &c.
French Flooring and Roofing Tiles.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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5, Meadow Street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SIDE SLIPS, &c.,

Of European manufacture, *hand* made, imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

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Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

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34 in. by 34...per doz. Rs.	8	8
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5 ft. by 7½ ft., each.........Rs.	5	8
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30 in. by 48 in., each...Rs.	2	0
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69 inches wide..............14 annas per yard.

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THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,

ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps;

(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke;

(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils;

(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies, Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received, indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape:—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company.
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, C.B., Chemist to the War Department, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Accidental explosions caused by non-explosive liquids," said of this Lamp.. .. .. ..
"THIS IS A LAMP BY MESSRS. DEFRIES,
"EMBODYING ALL THE FEATURES WHICH
"EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY HAVE
"PROVED TO BE NECESSARY FOR THE
"PERFECTLY SAFE USE OF MINERAL OILS."

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur. Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results:—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner	Lamp No. 2 Burner.	
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·4	61·5	Standard Candles
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning	39·7	57·4	do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·8	do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 pe ct.	6·7 per ct.	
Oil consumed per hour	1,696r } Grains	2,450 } Grains	
Oil consumed per Candle-light per hour	41·1 }	41·6 }	

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination:—

Specific gravity	·830
Flashing point (open test)	270° Fahr.
Fire test	308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 550° Fahr.	5·1.

Oil of this character may be regarded as practically no more inflammable than Vegetable Oils, such as Colza, and is in one respect even safer than these Oils, since cotton waste, or other absorbent material, saturated with it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

With the Defries' Safety Oil and the Defries' Lamp having a wick ⅞ in. internal diameter, I have obtained the following photometrical results:—

Maximum Illuminating power..	43·4	Standard Candles.
Minimum " " during 6 hs.	38·8	
Average " "	41·9	
Oil consumed per hour	1,813 grains.	
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour..	43·2	

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries, Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.

January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above. Address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 17TH MAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

Offenbach's grand Military and Spectacular Comic Opera, in 4 Acts, entitled the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
WITH THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST.

PRINCE PAUL	MISS DOLLY INMAN.
GENERAL BOOM ... ... (as played by him with great success.)	MR. HARRY STANLEY.
BARON PUCK	MASTER C. FAVARGER.
BARON GROG	MASTER R. STEPHENSON
NEPOMUC	MASTER W. STANLEY.
FRITZ	MISS N. DE LORME.
SCHWARTZ	MASTER W. DRISCOLL.
SCHUMACHER	MASTER J. MOORE.
CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD...	MASTER L. BOOTH.
AMELIA	MISS FLO. CHILDS.
OLGA	MISS F. STANLEY.
IZA	MISS C. STANLEY.
CHARLOTTE	MISS DOLLY CHILDS.
MANETTE	MISS F. PETERS.
HAANCHEN	MISS L. INMAN.
WANDA	MISS L. SCHLERIKA.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE ...	MISS AMY CHILDS.

Soldiers, Maids of Honor, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I.—THE SOLDIERS' ENCAMPMENT.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE PALACE.
ACT III.—THE CRIMSON CHAMBER.
ACT IV.—THE ENCAMPMENT.

MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

FANS—The Management will lend (for use during the evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, 18TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
Grand Piratical Ballet and Allegorical Tableau.

THURSDAY, 20TH, & FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.
Grand Production of that Magnificent Burlesque and PANTOMIME, entitled,
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th inst, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ERASMUS BEYNON,
Secretary.

Bombay, May 14, 1886.

PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned, WILLIAM RICHARSON and NOBLE RICHARDSON, carrying on business under the style or firm of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, as Engineers, Ironfounders, Metal Merchants and Contractors have, as from the 1st day of April last, ADMITTED into partnership with us in the said business.

EDWARD HOWTSON ELSWORTHY.
WILLIAM GILMOUR WILSON.
GEORGE FRANCIS HORBURY.

And the same will be carried on as heretofore under the style of RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.
NOBLE RICHARDSON.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, two beautiful TOP ROOMS in one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

BOLTON & Co. have just UNPACKED a large and varied STOCK of TOYS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Forge-road, Byculla.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Kalikat-street, Mody Bay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1885.
2. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 258 OF 1883.

JAIRAM NARONJI of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay.............................Plaintiff.

versus.

KOOVERBAI and KESSERBAI, Hindoo widows of CHUTURBHOOJ MAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, residing in house No. Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and PURSOTAMDAS VISRAM, a minor, by his GUARDIAN *ad litem* VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house No. on the Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and JIVA, a minor wife of GORDHANDAS PERMANANDAS by her guardian *ad litem* PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road.......................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eight-five. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the late Chuturbhooj Mavji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy four are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.—Dated this 26th day of April 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—HIGH-CASTE GREY ARAB, excellent pacer; splendid action. Quiet. Landed last year. 14½ hands. Four years old. Not broken to harness.—"S.," care of this paper.

WANTED, good RIDING HORSE, Arab or Australian. Not more than six years old. —Address, COLABA," care of the Publisher.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, Ld.—Dividend Warrants are now ready, and can be obtained on presentation of Share Certificates to I. M. SHIELDS, Honorary Secretary, P. and O. Co.'s Offices.

WANTED, by a Parsee gentleman, a POST as a Cashier, Godown-keeper or a Clerk, &c. Can give securities. Has experience of 20 years. Apply to N. L. B., care of Dadur Post Office, Bombay.

LADIES and gentlemen wishing to be cool these hot days, please step in No. 2, Church Gate Street. There is a great variety of Ices ready-made at any time at the Vienna Confectionery.

CHEAP PASSAGES.—Several good steamers sailing for VENICE DUNKIRK, and ANTWERP during the latter part of this month. 1st class fares Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Less for parties. Fine accommodation. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co., 28 Apollo-street.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on 1st JUNE. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz, strong bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN may have a FREE PASSAGE HOME in a steamer sailing for Antwerp about the 25th inst.—Apply to Dr. BARBOUR.

LADIES DESIROUS of disposing of their needlework, either plain or fancy, can do so by applying to DORCAS and Post Office, Byculla.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a LARGE BUNGALOW, known as "Harrington Lodge." For particulars, apply to GREEN & READ.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Fool..... with Gold glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80, No. 7, Rs. 100.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS............................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depôt, Wari-Bunder.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church—

1 Handsome strong buggy, by Silk and Son.
1 Handsome single-seated brougham, by Wiburn and Co., of Long Acre.
1 Strong double-seated Madras-built victoria, barouche, by Simpson.
1 Madras-built door office shigram, by Simpson.
1 Second-hand brougham, by Windover.
1 do. do by Anderson.
1 do. palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury.

The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome Blackwood and Teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian Carpets, &c., the property of Messrs. J. WESTALL and H. GILL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single barrel express rifle by "Henry" in case with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 double-barrel breech-loading 12-bore gun, in good order, complete with case.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay. 17th May 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

Ex s. s. Liscard.

H G
10 40—1 case 147 watches.
& Co.
41-8—8 ,, each 8 doz. 18 oz. tin patent corn flour.
60—1 ,, 46 doz. grey merino half hose.

Ex s. s Ancona.

1-9—9 cases soap.
10—1 ,, colored braid.
11—1 ,, gentlemen's silk umbrellas and ladies' sunshades.

Ex s. s Australia.

11-12—2 cases 250 doz. half hose.
13-22—10 ,, each 100 2 lbs tin people's mixed biscuits.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
7 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, gagrapats.
5 ,, white checks.
4 bales seaming twine.
3 cases spectacles.
3 casks 30 doz. caroline hoes.
3 ,, 31 ,, East India hoes.
1 ,, 13 ,, mamootie hoes.
2 ,, 20 ,, grubbing.
1 ,, 10 ,, assorted hoes.

On account of the concerned—
3 bales 289 reams tissue paper ex Hermes.
1 case gold and silver thread and upholsterer's braid ex Altonower.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen—
69—3,360—1 case cambric edgings and insertions.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Chaturbhooj Bisaslall.—
P. G.—501-5—5 cases prints ex s. s. Clan Gordon.

By order of Messrs. Wallace and Co, and on account of the concerned.
184 pearls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light new victoria.
1 ,, mail phaeton.
1 handsome strong landau, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A large quantity of provision, deadstock, leather chursas, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Kessowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne a handsome English-built light victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq. The same comprises rich, thin, stem glassware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and egg frames, ice pitcher, butter cooler, hot water curry dishes, tea kettle, claret jug, sets of fish and fruit knives and forks in case, spoons and forks, dish covers, salver, candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, tea trays, cookingstove, damask napkins and table cloths, handsome French-polished furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining-table in 5 pieces, handsome circular, oval, side folding, low writing, carved pier tables, marble top, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, side tables and tripod stands, handsome Ratnagherry made large side board with mirror back, whatnots, dumbwaiter, handsome conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, light folding longarm, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, bentwood folding and rocking chairs, screens, handsome cheffonier, toilet and ornament stands with mirror, elegant English-made gilt wall brackets with shelves, and mirrors, ottomons, lady's writing table, a firstrate sweet-toned mahogany nearly new, square piano-forte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, piano-stool, side-board, cupboards, iron and travelling bed-steads complete, single cots, handsome almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, harmonium by Green, handsome cabinets, argand-lamps by Tucker, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's table and wall-lamps, superior chromolithograps, in gilt frames, gauze and cretonne door curtains, cane chairs and tables, cheval glass, plate chest, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, grass cutting machine, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English-built light Victoria by Heffer & Co., Long Acre.
1 handsome light colour dog cart by Stephens.
1 pair handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies.
1 do. do. grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's saddles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B. The garden will be sold at 5 p. m.

SALE OF SUPERFINE FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of 2 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s. s. "Verona," consisting of Oxford mix corks, check worsted, fancy worsted, fancy tweed, small check tweed, large and small checks, mix superfine corks, light fancy check, indigo solid superfine corks, woaded olive superfine corks, woaded solid fancy diagonal, claret solid superfine corks, woaded black superfine corks, woaded brown solid superfine twill, woaded black solid fancy diagonal, fancy check, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmull Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk works, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam work-boxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd and 3rd June, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1886.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette Daily.* Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of Jooma Sacoor.—
21 casks blacking.
2 cases powder.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 17th May 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY. by the well known Price & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an Invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well known Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Loodiana," the same consisting of Lavendar Water, Essence of Pepermint, Jamaica Ginger, Eau-de-Cologne, Essence of Rondeletia, Boquet, Verbina, Kiss-me-Quick, Frangipani, Spring Flowers, Jockey Club, Rose Geranium, Wood Violet, Rose, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
3 ,, ,, gagrapat.
D P 13—1 case German silver sheets.
D P 19—1 case German silver sheets.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case net scarf, 40 by 7.
15 bales grey T. cloth, 6-7 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Dorabjee—
C
V M 1749-52—3 cases khakee drills, ex s.s. Kerby Hall.
173

On account and at the risk of Girdhurdass Jaithabhoy.
G J
32 3-4—2 cases prints, ex ss Munroe.
,, 1-2—2 cases prints, ex ss C Macdonald.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of 805 Bags Wheat, Linseed, Cissamum, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction in the Mandvie godowns of the undernamed insolvents, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1-30 p.m., in the matter of the undernamed insolvents—

In Re Damodhur Chutoorbhooj, an insolvent, in the godown of Jevut Liladhur at Dubbra Gully—101 bags linseed, 3 bags cissamum, and 31 bags wheat.

In Re Jevut Liladhur, an insolvent, in his godown, in Dubbra Gully, Mandvie—
2½ bags wheat, lot gunny, Mehta box, beam scale, weights, &c.

In Re Dhurumsee Megjee, an insolvent, at old Sak Bazaar, Mandvie—
313 bags linseed,
183 bags wheat,
169 bags cissamum.
Beam scale, weights, gunny, old dubbers, Mehta boxes &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

NOTICES.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.
POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the ABSENCE in EUROPE of the undersigned, Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR, Assistant Engineer, will act as ENGINEER and GENERAL MANAGER.

LOUIS PENNY.

Bombay, 14th May, 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, "Limited."

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. TUCKER, Manager

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOG

supplying Goods of equal quality and at prices. No Orders executed unless ac remittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARK

IS warranted to cure a Urinary Organs, in either s tional, Gravel and Pains in the B each, by all Chemists and Patent

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Colema London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury,) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcula which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Cairo (s), from Hull ; Perim (s), Cochin ; Greystoke (s), Aden ; and Bancoora (s), Suakin. Yesterday :—Athens (s), New York ; Shahara (s), Cardiff ; Oriental (s), Calcutta ; Simoom (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Rosetta (s), for China ; Loodiana (s), London ; Liscard (s), Civita Vecchia, and Catania ; Victoria (s), Liverpool ; Taormina (s), Havre ; Gulf of Venice (s), Antwerp ; Westbourne (s), Port Said. Yesterday :—Rialto (s), Hull ; and Berenice (s), Trieste.

Found Dead.—The body of a new-born female child was found lying dead by the side of the Girgaum Road yesterday.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Victory left the dock on Friday ; the s. s. Cairo entered, and the s. s. Rosetta and Victoria left it on Saturday.

Collision in the Harbour.—On Friday evening the ferry steamer Godavarie, while proceeding to her moorings from the Carnac Bunder, came in collision with prow No. 4,307, and sank her. The amount of damages is not known.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Thakoordwar Road, on the body of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, aged 64 years, a priest in the Cowasjee Byramjee Fire Temple on Queen's Road. Hearing that the priests were to be dismissed, he drowned himself in a well at that locality. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

Drowned in the Harbour.—At about 11 o'clock on Friday night, a native craft named the Futhi Salam, while coming up to her anchorage, lost one of her crew named Camissa Bin Ally, who was accidentally knocked overboard and drowned. The nacoda got a boat lowered, and went in search of the missing man, but nothing could be seen of him.

Dishonest Servants.—Sergeant-Major Webb, living at the Apollo Bunder, reported to the police on Friday that his servant had absconded after committing theft of a silver watch and chain, valued Rs. 50.—Hussain Ally Adumjee, living in Dabboo Street, also reported to the police that his servant absconded on Friday, after stealing Rs. 81 in cash from the complainant's cupboard.

Sudden Death.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Chinchpoogly, on the body of Goolam Hoosein Nubeebhoy, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the Western India Mill. He had been suffering from pains in his chest, cough, and difficulty of breathing. He suddenly became faint while at work, and died within a few minutes. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N.I., at the Apollo Bunder at 6-15 this eveing :—

Quadrille	The Spanish Beauty	Relle.
Selection	Princess of Trebizonde	Offenbach.
Valse	Fluers du Primtemps	Bousquet.
Romance and Polacca		Thiere.
Valse	Gloire de Dijon	Andrew.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Cooks Harbour Excursion.—The last of Messrs. Cook and Son's moonlight excursion in the harbour took place on Saturday, under exceedingly favourable conditions. Fortunately, the moonlight was not obscured by any of the clouds which usually gather at this time of the year to herald the approach of the monsoon, and there was also just sufficient breeze to make the trip enjoyable without agitating the water too much. These trips have been very successful, and itis satisfactory to know that Messrs. Cook and Son's enterprise has been sufficiently rewarded to induce them ato repeat it more frequent intervals after the monsoon.

Accidents.—Thomas Henley, boatswain of H. M.'s ship Bacchante, got his right wrist lacerated on Friday last whilst rolling a barrel at the Government Dockyard. He was treated by Dr.. Langley, and afterwards taken to the European General Hospital.—Rowjee Gunnoo, aged 15 years, employed at the Colaba Landing Mills, got one of the fingers of his left hand accidentally crushed in the machinery on Friday. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where the finger was amputated.—Dadoo Yestoo, Gunnoo Pandoo, and other labourers employed in the Prince's Dock Extension Works were walking along the side of a railway line on Friday last, when an engine with fourteen waggons came up from behind them, and one of the waggons getting derailed, knocked two of them over, whereby the former sustained frac[illegible] his legs, and the latter a lacerated [illegible]ound on the calf of [illegible] Both men were [illegible]moved to the G. T. Hospital, where they are at [illegible]sent under treatment.

[illegible]s of Drink.—A coroner's inquest was [illegible]rday at Gunpowder-road, Mazagon, [illegible]of James Murray, aged 36 years. [illegible] guard in the G. I. P. Railway, and [illegible]rink. For the last month he had not [illegible]k. He died somewhat suddenly on [illegible]t while lying in the verandah of his [illegible]he verdict was that the death of the [illegible]d was caused by apoplexy.—A coroner's in[illegible]t was also held at the morgue, Cammateepoora, [illegible] Babajee Rana, aged 45 years. Deceased was a [illegible]klah driver, and given to drink. On Saturday [illegible]ternoon he was seen by his relatives very [illegible]uch under the influence of liquor, and shortly after was found lying dead by the side of the road at Candawady. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

THE KHANDEISH MILLS.

The twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Company Mills was held on Saturday, Mr. Vullubdas Waljee in the chair. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was submitted :—

In submitting their 12th annual report of the working of the mill for the year ending 31st December, 1885, your directors feel pleasure in exhibiting as profit for the year Rs. 76,704-7-4, as will be perceived from the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss. The year under review has been marked by a general depression of trade in yarn and cloth, both in the local and foreign markets. Then again the mills have had to contend against a continued high price of cotton which greatly hampered our mill industry during the year ; nevertheless taking all the disadvantages into consideration, your directors feel that your mill has made a fair profit. In accordance with clause "C" of Article 116 of the company's deed the secretaries and treasurers are entitled to charge a commission of three pies per lb. on the yarn and cloth sold during the year, and which amounts to Rs. 31,160-7-1 ; but in consideration of the many difficulties under which your mill has been working for a long time past they have voluntarily and of their own accord given up one-third of their commssion, for which your directors tender them their best thanks. Your directors have paid in August last an interim dividend of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which amounted to Rs. 22,492-8 ; they now propose to pay at the same rate for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, which will absorb Rs. 22,492-8 ; to carry to the deterioration of machinery and building account Rs. 31,500 ; the balance to next year's account Rs. 219-7-4. Total Rs. 76,704-7-4. The amount at the credit of deterioration of machinery and building account now will amount to Rs. 1,02,000, and it is your directors' desire to write off this amount to machinery and building account to equalize the capital account.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend was declared at the rate mentioned in the report. Messrs. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Dhurumsey Soonderdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Choonilal Itcharam were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

b Major and Mrs Grigg, Indore
Mr and Mrs Vaughan, Ahmednuggur
Mr and Mrs Campbell, Bombay
Mrs Nailer, Bombay
Miss Hurford, Poona
Miss Turner, Poona
b Miss Gray, Roorkee
Col Jacob, Quetta
Mr R B Nixon, Bombay
Mr C E Nixon, Bombay
Mr W J Wetherell, Bombay
Mr H M Simpson
Mr E Thom, Delhi
Miss Kirkbride, England
Mr J A Kirkbride, England
Miss Wigney, Meerut
Miss Dodsworth, Meerut
b Lieut de Vismes de Ponthien, Bhuj
b Major Baker, Indore
b Capt Mayne
b Rev Scott
b Rev Boyd
b Mr C C Clavering, Simla
b Mrs Reilly, Matheran

Residents left during week marked (*b*) thus.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The resolution of Government presented to the Corporation on Thursday last on the transfer of the G. T. Hospital to the latter body is deserving of some attention. It shows a pleasing contrast between Lord Reay's anxiety to promote the growth of local self-government on the one hand and narrowmindedness on the part of Sir James Fergusson's Government on the other. It is unfortunate that the usual law's delays should come in the way of our acquiring a cherished right at once. We will no doubt be called upon to spend some more money on the maintenance of this institution ; but we hope it will not be for any very long period. We are quite sure the native graduates will, with their usual spirit, come forward to help in working the institution economically. The experiment of having honerary surgeons has not had a fair trial. It has succeeded in the Sir J. J. Hospital according to Dr. Cook, and it must succeed in the G. T. Hospital. Let the Corporation give it another fair trial.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE SONAPUR BURNING-GROUND.

We think the Hindoos are perfectly justified in their attempts to obtain a good road leading to the Sonapur burning-ground. There are several ways by which this difficulty could be overcome. The easiest way is to throw open the Queen's Road to the Hindoos carrying their dead to Sonapur. This road had been in such use for a long time past. The prohibition is of a recent date. Mr. Khote's suggestion to make a passage from Dady Agiary lane is also a good one, and we trust he will give due notice to the Corporation to bring forward the subject again.—*Bombay Samachar.*

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE GARSTIN DOCOITY CASE.

We cannot agree with our contemporaries who put the whole blame of the affair on the Madras authorities and absolved the prisoners from any kind of suspicion. Superficially the case appears to be one of simple highway robbery ; but we cannot believe that a few agricultural labourers would venture to attack a high official in this manner. It is more probable that they would run away from him. There is a deeper meaning in the assault, and that meaning has been rightly hit upon by the police. There were some grounds for the police suspicion on the Zemindar.—*Rast Goftar.*

ENGLISH AT THE FIRST PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

The equanimity of the young students of the Elphinstone College has been in some measure disturbed. They have been considerably disappointed at the report that Professor Barrett, their popular and learned lecturer in English, who has just returned from Europe, is to be transferred to Poona. Mr. Oliver is now acting professor of English, but this gentleman's substantive appointment is vice-principal of the Elphinstone High School. It is stated that a place has been found for him in the college, as he is unwilling to work as deputy under a Hindoo principal. We do not believe this gup. But if it is really necessary to find a place for Mr. Oliver, that place should not be the English professorship of the highest college in the presicency, and that, too, setting aside an accomplished professor like Mr. Barrett.—*Rast Goftar.*

A DEPUTATION OF THE LIQUOR-SELLERS.

A deputation of the liquor-sellers of Bombay is to proceed to Mahableshwar to wait on his Excellency the Governor. They take with them a petition to be presented to Lord Reay. It is stated that Mr. P. M. Mehta had consented to introduce the members to the Governor.—*Kaisir-i-Hind.*

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NIZAM'S PROOPS.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon this project, says :—Whether the measure is happy is certainly questionable. In the first place the Hyderabad State contains a variety of discordant elements ever ready to burst into a disturbance, and therefore it is quite necessary that the State should keep a more efficient and perhaps a larger army than hitherto to hold them in check. Secondly, the irregular army, which is to be visited with abolition, must contain a large number of discontented Rohillas and Arabs, and to dismiss them from service is simply to set a premium upon dacoity in the province, thereby giving the Supreme Government a handle for interference in the affairs of the State. It is true that a depleted treasury requires some relief, but the army is not the proper department to which the young minister could apply his shears. If retrenchment is a necessity, how is it that both the Nizam and Nabob Salar Jung could reconcile themselves to the celebration of the great tamasha at Warangal, which was not wanted under the circumstances? Schemes of retrenchment seem to be the order of the day at Hyderabad, and we hope the minister will use greater discretion and foresight tin applying the shears.

We hope Nabob Salar Jung has not forgotten that the question of the reduction of the armies of native states was recently discussed in the columns of the London *Times*. He must know the issue involved in the discussion and the mischievous suggestions made therein [illegible] not know whether it is at the bidding of the Supreme Government that the new plan of army reduction is hatched, or whether it is of the minister's own making ; but, whosoever it may be, we may unhesitatingly say that he promises disastrously to fail in realising its full signficance. Let the Nizam put the razor across his own throat if he pleases, but the precedent should not be forced upon the other unwilling native princes and chiefs. We think the young Nabob will perceive that his own reputation as a statesman weighs in the balance,; and if not for his own dear sake, at least for the other native princes he will not consent to be the instrument of a measure which cannot but be condemned all round by other native states.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

The *Indian Spectator* is sorry to hear that the Government deducts the income tax from the interest payable to the holders of the loans, whether such interest exceeds the minimum sum, which is exempted from the new tax, or not. If it be really so, our Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should protest against it. As far as we are aware, the Act for the levy and collection of the tax gives no such authority to Government. Nor has the Government a right to do so according to the reason of the thing. The security holders are creditors, and the Government is the debtor as much as any other lender and borrower of money. And in simple justice the Government is as much bound as the security holders to fulfil the conditions of the loan. To make a deduction on account of income tax while paying the promised interest, even when that interest is less than the amount which is exempted from taxation, is to break the original covenants entered into with the public. There may be, in a contrary course, inconvenience to the Government and facility to some of the security holders to evade the payment of the tax. We admit it. But this is no sufficient reason for the more powerful of the two contracting parties to inflict on a large number a wrong for the sake of a few probable sinners. Government must take other measures to settle its own account with the latter. But it has no right whatsoever to give less all round than what it has contracted to do in order to guard itself against being deceived by any.

THE BOKHARAN MISSION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

On March 18, at 11-30 a.m., the Bokharan Mission, of which Bu-Astankul-Divan-Begi is the head, was presented to the Governor-General of Turkistan, General Aide-de-Camp N. A. Rozenbach. The reception lasted half an hour, and the conversation was conducted through Staff Captain Sultan Asfandoroff, who is attached to the Mission as interpreter. The Governor-General then met his guests at a *dastarkhan*, at which he chatted with the Bokharan Envoy for a long time about Bokhara and also about Turkistan, where the Envoy had often been. On taking leave of the Bokharan Mission, General Rozenbach expressed the hope that all its members would pass their time as happily as possible, and that they would take away with them from the Russian capital a most favourable impression.

After this visit was over, the Bokharan Mission was received by Mr. Zinovieff, Director of the Asiatic Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ; then by Mr. Vlangal, Assistant to the Minister ; and subsequently by the Minister himself, Mr. N. K. Giers. This reception was a very cordial one. The last visit paid by the Bokharan Envoy on the 6th (18th) March was to the Chief of the General Staff, General Aide-de-Camp Obrucheff.

To-day the 7th (19th) March the members of the Bokharan Mission were, at 11 a.m., presented to the War Minister, General Vannovski, with whom the Envoy Bu-Astankul-Divan-Begi conversed on the subject of the stay, in St. Petersburg, of the now ruling Amir of Bokhara, Sayad-Abdul-Ahad-Khan, the occasion being in celebration of the sacred coronation of their Imperial Majesties. To all the high personages to whom the members of the Bokharan Mission paid their visits were brought gifts from the Amir of Bokhara consisting of costly Eastern webs.

During these visits the special Envoy from Bokhara was in full uniform, *viz.*, a velvet *khalat* of maroon colour, embroidered in gold, and sharovars or continuations to match. His *khalat* was fastened with a sash embossed with hammered gold in the Moorish style. From his left side was suspended a scimitar with golden setting, and his head was bound round with the finest Kashmir shawl of yellow hue. The four members of the Mission who accompained him were clad in striped *khalats*, the strips being yellow and red in the case of the two Mirakhors, and white and green in the case of the two Karaul Begis, the pagris, of all four ordinary members, being white Kashmir shawls. Amongst the number of those personages who have paid return visits to the Bokharan Envoy is Major-General Aminoff, who has served in Turkistan ; whilst Prince Syad-Mansur-Tura, the brother of the present Amir of Bokhara, is the Envoy's almost constant guest.

Early to-day, the artist, Mr. Alexberdrovski, filled in the outlines of a portrait of the Special Envoy from Bokhara, Bu-Astankul-Divan-Begi. To-morrow the members of the Mission will be presented to Prince V. A. Dolgorukoff, Governor-General of Moscow, who is at present staying in St. Petersburg, and to-day the Envoy has invited to dinner the merchant S. I. Mazaroff, one of the first pioneers of Russian trade relations with Bokhara and the constructor of the line of telegraph connecting the capital of the Khanate with Russian Turkistan.—*Novo Vremya.*

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1886-87.

RACE MEETINGS.

Pachmari Sky Races—May 24th and 26th.
Rangoon Races—May 29th, and June 1st, 3rd, and 5th.
Simla Sky Races—June 8th, 10th, and 12th.
Bangalore or Southern India Races—August 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th, and 21st.
Poona Races—Sept 16th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, and 25th.
Debra Races—Sept. 30th, and Oct. 2nd, and 5th.
Meerut Autumn Races—Oct. 19th, 21st, and 23rd.
Lucknow Autumn Races—Oct. 26th, 28th, and 30th.
Calcutta Races, 1st Meeting—Dec. 22nd, 24th, 29th, and Jan. 1st.
Kathiawar Races—Dec. 27th, 29th, and 31st.
Calcutta Races, 2nd Meeting—Jan. 22nd and 29th.

The prospectus of the Dehra races has been drawn up, and is now only waiting the approval of those of the Stewards who happen to be at Simla, where it is going through an unusually long course of incubation. Mr. Fitch has declined to accept the office of honorary secretary, but has consented to manage the meeting on the responsibility of the Stewards, and this alone will be a guarantee for the success of the meeting. The Dehra dates are likely to be changed, and will probably be the 2nd, 5th, and 7th of October instead of as at present ; for, on the 30th September, many of those intending to attend will be required at "muster."

It is perhaps too late in the season to hope for any alteration in the period of the Lucknow "Monsoon" meeting, as has been hinted at by correspondents.

The Rangoon race meeting will be invested with exceptional interest, as all the leading jokeys of the Indian Turf purpose attending it.

Hyderabad (Deccan) has yet made no sign of its intention to hold a meeting. It is to be hoped Colonel Ludlow will be induced to bring off another meeting with as great a success as he did the last one.

Framers of race prospectuses should avoid the absurdity committed by many, of saying that their races are to be run under the new C. T. C. rules. The inference created is that the C. T. C. has two sets of rules, one old and one new, whereas there is only one set of rules in force, and these have to be complied with in their entirety as they stand at the time the meeting is being held. Any meeting that would be held under old or repealed Calcutta Turf Club rules would involve the disqualification of all horses and others engaged and concerned at such meeting.

THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

The Post Office robbery case came on for hearing at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions before a special jury on May 13. Mr. Justice Norris was the Presiding Judge, and his Lordship sentenced Chatoo, the prisoner, to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. W C Bonnerjee, Standing Counsel, prosecuted.

The prisoner on being asked if he had anything to say made a statement to the effect that he received the stolen notes from one Khamundy to keep for this man. Khamundy was in the same department, and had been in custody, but when being taken to Howrah, he had jumped into the river, and has never since been heard of.

Inspector Driscoll stated that Khamundy was in his charge when being taken to Howrah ; and that it was on account of a statement made by him near the foreshore that the man jumped into the water, followed by the witness and others ; but being a good swimmer, Khamundy escaped.

Mr. Justice Norris then summed up, and the jury found the prisoner guilty, and at the same time recommended that the coachman who found the notes on the maidan should be rewarded. His Lordship concurred.

After the verdict, Mr. Justice Norris called Mr. Hutton, the Presidency Post Master, who, in reply to inquiries, said that he thought the prisoner was the principal in the theft. Superintendent Johnstone was then called up, and was asked what he thought from his experience in investigating the case. Mr. Johnstone state that he also thought the prisoner was the principal. Mr. Justice Norris then passed sentence.

AN ATROCITY IN BURMA.

Mr. Moylan has called the attention of Mr. Bernard to the following facts :—At the police station, near Moolla Ismail's house in Mandalay, a Burman police sergeant murdered two Burmans who had come to sell silk goods in the bazar. The murdered men's only offence was that they omitted to *sheko* to the sergeant when passing. The sergeant was under the influence of drink at the time, and called the men back, after they had passed, and then shot them. The sergeant continues to force all passers-by to kneel to him, and has threatened to shoot several failing to observe this ceremony. The sergeant, after he had murdered these two men, alleged that they tried to take his arms from him ; but this is false. The sergeant's proceedings are causing a very bad feeling amongst the people, and are a [illegible] that he defers taking any public notice of the case until Mr. Bernard has had the opportunity of enquiring into it, and concludes by saying that a reply to the letter will oblige.

Mr. Scott, the Assistant Commissioner, held an inquest on the body of a man named Nga Hmay, and the finding which is published below Mr. Moylan's letter says that Nga Hmay was arrested on the night of the 18th April on the suspicion of being connected with a projected rising in the city on the following morning. He asked to be allowed to visit a latrine, and from thence escaped, but was shot dead by the head constable of the guard at about twenty-five paces from the spot from which the man had escaped. The deceased had been a gunner in the Burmese Army ; but he had no means of livelihood, and had made no effort to get a living honestly. His companion, who was arrested with him, has been sentenced to transportation for life for complicity in the rising. The evidence that he tried to escape is conclusive. His fellow prisoner and various residents in the neighbourhood heard loud shouts, such as "Runaway," "Catch him" before the sound of the gun. The allegation that the deceased was wantonly shot is therefore altogether without foundation. The Burman who first said that Nga Hmay had been murderd afterwards admitted that he did not see the occurrence, and all he heard would equally apply to the shooting of a man charged with rebellion and trying to escape. Mahomed Maidin, the other person who is said to have accused the head constable of murder, does not appear to have any real existence, nor does any one in the neighbourhood of the guard-house know him. Moolla Ismail never heard of him. Mr. Moylan, who sent in his deposition, declined to point him out.

The statement given by Mr. Moylan is a mixture of several different matters, and has been disproved by the evidence of the constables of the guard prisoners, and people in the neighbourhood. Nga Hmay was a dangerous character who had been arrested for rebellion, and was shot while making a determined attempt to escape. The only way pursuit was feasible was by crossing the fence the deceased had leaped. The man had a good start and was running fast, and the head constable was justified in shooting him, under section 46 of the Criminal Code, in which provision is made as to using any measures practicable to prevent the escape of a criminal from custody.

ONE OF MR. SMALLEY'S OLD SWEETHEARTS.

Senator Hoar (according to the Hartford *Times*) tells a good story about George W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, when he was a law student of Worcester, Massachusetts, in the Senator's office. Smalley was a stalwart young fellow, and paid due attention to the ladies of the Unitarian Church which he attended. The pastor of this church was the Rev. T. W. Higginson, since celebrated as a soldier and as an author. There was a particularly pretty girl in the parish named Susie Gray, whom Smalley used to escort home from church. One Sunday evening Higginson was uttering the last prayer with one eye open, when he noticed signals passing between Smalley and the young lady. He thereupon brought the service rather suddenly to a conclusion, and, walking down the main aisle to Miss Gray's pew, he gave her his arm and escorted her home. He thought it his duty to look after the conduct of the young ladies of his parish. This was a straight cut to Smalley, who announced the next morning that he was going down to thrash the minister. He proceeded to Higginson's study and announced his determination, whereupon Higginson backed clear down and made a most ample apology.

A PARLIAMENT STORMED BY A MOB.

The following is an account of the riotous attack on Parliament House at St. John's Newfoundland, consequent on the defeat of Sir Ambrose Shea's railroad extension resolutions on March 30 :—The cessation of railroad work threw thousands of operatives out of employment, causing a great amount of destitution. At four o'clock in the evening a mob, headed by leaders, regularly appointed, and carrying a banner inscribed with the word "Railroad," approached the Parliament House, and despite all efforts of the constabulary burst through the windows and doors, took possession of the floor of the House and planted their standard on the table. The Speaker left the chair, members fled from the scene in panic. The moment after their benches were vacated they were occupied by some of the more daring of the crowd. For a full hour, storms of yells and groans and hootings burst from the excited mob of several hundred people—all that the building, closely packed, could hold. Cries of "Out with the Premier, and give us a railroad," alternated with the fierce, inarticulated yells. Gas lamps and chandeliers were ruthlessly smashed and much other damage perpetrated. Next morning some arrests of rioters were made, but as soon as the mob discovered this they surrounded the Court House and gaol, and demanded their release. A body of police cavalry with drawn sabres, and infantry with fixed bayonets, for a time kept the mob at bay, but a hurricane appeared to be brewing, and the magistrates immediately discharged one of the leaders, named Dempsey, which had a magic effect in appeasing and dismissing the crowd, who escorted their manumitted leader to his home amid tempestuous applause.

MR. IRVING ON ACTOR-MAKING.

Presiding at the annual dinner in support of the Dramatic and Musical Sick Fund, Mr. Henry Irving said he was afraid of laying stress on the prosperity of any institution connected with the stage (and this fund was in a prosperous condition) lest some unconscious humorist should say, "Oh, yes, these actors and singers are rolling in wealth as usual, getting huge salaries for doing next to nothing, walking through a play, or singing a ballad at fifty pounds a note. What do they know of the real struggle of this working world ?" There was nothing more galling than to be unjustly suspected of being a millionaire, especially when suspicion was accompanied by a benevolent suggestion that art like virtue should be its own reward. If the stage were properly managed no doubt it would be on the principle which Sydney Smith proposed to apply to the Church—namely, that of paying the largest salaries to the curates and the smallest to the bishops. If the blameless "super" received £5,000 a year and the leading man £2 a week, we should have that ideal state of things in which art and very little else would be the sustenance of the aspiring mind. Music and acting were sister arts, but actors were sometimes inclined to think, in no unfriendly spirit, that music was somewhat a spoilt sister, and that acting was the Cinderella of the family. There could be no more excellent sign of the increasing appreciation of art in England than the public support given to a National College for the teaching of music. But Cinderella was wondering whether her fairy god-mother would ever appear and wave the wand that was to create a National College for actors. The best training for a young actor was work in a theatre ; and there could be no objection to the endowment of a small theatre as a training school—a properly conducted theatre for the purpose of study, and observation, and practice, the students being paid a small salary—enough to live upon—out of a contributed fund. But there would be no difficulty about the method, if they could only get the support from the public. Though the genius of this or that prodigy might have no permanent embodiment, we could at least take measures to make the education of our actors systematic and thorough, and not leave it entirely to the hazard of chance to make or mar them.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt has, from Paris, set out for London. On leaving London, Madame Sarah Bernhardt will make a journey through America, which is to form one of two preludes to her retirement from the stage. The other prelude is to be a general tour through the Continent of Europe. The whole will occupy three years, including some months of rest. She will on her return from America appear, while playing at Paris, in a new piece by Sardou, written for her. On leaving London she will embark at Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, where she will remain six weeks. After this she will visit Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Valparaiso, Havana, Mexico, Caracas, Panama, Lima, Canada, and the United States, including San Francisco.

It was to bid a long farewell, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that a crowd of her friends and admirers gathered at the Northern railway station this evening, filling the whole of the platform. On the departure of the train great was the display of real emotion. The great artist in the characters of Marion Delorme and Ophelia had somewhat fallen off in public favour ; but she recovered all the old enthusiastic admiration by the incomparable way in which she reappeared in the new representation of Theodora. An attempt was made recently to bring out as a rival a young pensioner of the Odeon, who had just left the Conservatoire. But the experiment did not succeed, and the public instinctively understood that at this time Madame Sarah Bernhardt alone had protected, in the eyes of foreigners, the renown of French dramatic art and the interpretation of the modern French drama from the decay into which they appeared to be falling. Accordingly, it was with a sort of patriotic enthusiasm that so many assembled to do honour to the great artist. Her brilliant reappearance in Theodora was truly a strange scene. In one night pitiless jealousy, which thought it has triumphed, and artistic calumny were vanquished. The consummate actress, whom the public had so long applauded, was able to prove that thenceforth her preeminence could not be contested. It is in the midst of this renewal of her triumph, with a greater reputation than ever, that she leaves on her extraordinary journey, which recalls the old fable of the Golden Fleece. It is to be hoped that in this long and adventurous wandering she will not lose the purity of her speech or the grace of her acting, or any of the qualities which have placed her at the head of her art on the French stage. May her return be as triumphant as her departure.

IS BOAT-RACING INJURIOUS ?

The annual contest between Oxford and Cambridge for aquatic supremacy proved this year to be one of [illegible] of both crews towards the end of the race showed evident symptoms of distress. This fact has led to some sensational statements being made to the effect that some of the men will never get over the consequences of their exertions. We believe, however, that such statements have no real foundation, and beyond the fact that the men were temporarily distressed nothing like permanent mischief is likely to result. Some years ago, before the conditions of training were thoroughly understood, such rumours were frequent after each great boat-race, and even very eminent medical authorities set their faces steadfastly against boat-racing as an exercise. But a close inquiry into the after-history of the crews of the Oxford and Cambridge boats has proved conclusively that the mortality among the heroes of the annual race is certainly not greater than among the average of University men generally. The names of Sir Balliol Brett, Bishops Wordsworth, Selwyn, and Macdougall, Dean Merivale, Hon. G. Denman, J. M. Croker, and F. M. Arnold are well known as those of members of victorious crews more than forty years ago, who have survived up to quite a recent date—indeed, some are still living ; and to these may be added names, less known to fame, who were still able to answer *Adsum* when the roll was called a few years since. Sir George Barrows, who is still living, has told us he took part in one of the earliest of the College races on the Cam, quite fifty years ago ; whilst Lord Penrhyn, who has just died at the advanced age of eighty-six, was a member of a crew who in 1824 performed the extraordinary feat of rowing, with five others, from Oxford to Westminster Bridge within sixteen hours, a distance of 118 miles, with many locks to pass through, in one of the heavy wherries and with oars of the period—a performance far more severe than rowing a four-mile race ; for, with a heavy six-oared wherry, they had to keep up the pace continuously, except at the locks, for sixteen hours, at eight miles an hour ; whilst, with light outriggers, sliding seats, and improved oars, the pace of the racing eight is little over twelve miles an hour for twenty minutes. The great reason in favour of boat-racing as an exercise is the fact that the progress from ordinary to severe exertion is made very gradually. The tyro who first commences to row has to learn first to manage his oar ; as soon as his muscles get accustomed to the weight, he is taught to bring his whole muscular system into action to propel the boat ; but this has to be done gradually, otherwise he will acquire awkward habits. As soon as he has learned to row he begins to cultivate pace, but this has to be practised cautiously, since if allowed to "blow" himself he will soon row out of form ; and it is only by degrees that the bursts are lengthened as the "wind" improves. Next, after considerable preparation, comes the "trial" races, in which the men's physical and staying powers are closely watched ; and then comes the final selection into the crack crew. The result is that an unsound man is usually found out long before the severe trial comes ; whilst, for sound constitutions, a course of systematic and careful training only tends to improve the physical and vital powers, and fits men to undergo their strenuous exertions of a boat-race without injury.—*Lancet.*

OCEAN TREASURE-TROVE.

Of the many methods of warring with the ocean and conquering the obstacles it offers to the inquisitive or adventurous spirit of mankind, diving, carried on by professional divers with diving apparatus, is not the least hazardous and interesting. Our specialists in this profession have just achieved a triumph. They have brought up treasure to the amount of £90,000 from a depth of one hundred and fifty-three feet below the surface. Two years ago a Spanish steamer, the *Alphonso XII.*, sank about a mile from the southernmost limit of the Island of Grand Canary. The vessel settled on the edge of the reef. At the bottom of the ship were the boxes containing the treasure. This was insured at Lloyd's, which paid the insurers and then set to work to see if the five-dollar pieces which made up the specie could not be recovered. The vessel was on the ridge of rock already mentioned, from twenty to thirty fathoms down, and close beside her yawned the abyss of water reaching thousands of feet down to the ocean floor. For nine months the divers' labours lasted, and they made the perilous descent whenever the weather rendered it practicable into the hold of the ship. The pressure of the water at the great depth at which the vessel lay inconvenienced them not a little, and one man, Lambert, having remained too long below the surface on one occasion, was found to be paralysed in both legs. Of the total amount, £100,000, which was buried in the Atlantic, £90,000 was recovered in the unbroken boxes. The remaining £10,000 is abandoned for ever to the treasury of Neptune. This is the first occasion on which divers have carried on their operations under such extraordinary circumstances, and probably their experiences may not be without their value to scientific men. Their pluck cannot be exaggerated. For nine months they literally carried their lives in their hands. A lurch of the ship, any one of a thousand possible and probable accidents, might have precipitated them headlong into the fathomless abyss on the verge of which they were toiling. Such work is of course remunerated heavily, but it requires nerve and skill of a rare kind, which can scarcely be too handsomely rewarded. At all events, Lambert and Tester, the two principal divers engaged in this successful venture, may congratulate themselves on having beat all previous records of the members of their craft.

AMERICA OUTDONE IN ADVERTISING.

The Americans will have to look to their laurels. The reputation which they have long enjoyed of being ahead of all other peoples in the art of advertising is threatened by an unexpected competitor, the shrewd Italian. There is nothing new in the utilisation of railway tickets by the advertiser ; but hitherto he has contented himself with engaging the blank side of the ticket. The Italian advertiser, however, has hit upon the igenious plan of providing the North Italian railway companies with little cardboard pockets or envelopes, which are used in place of the customary plain card. The destination of the traveller, the date of issue, the class, and the price, are printed on the outside. In the inside there is an exceedingly thin sheet of folded paper, upon which the traveller will find advertisements of the hotels, shops, and sights of interest in the town for which his ticket issued. This sheet of paper contains forty divisions, twenty on each side some of which are occasionally "to let." "The cost of hire is fifteen lire per square for each ten thousand railway cards, or rather railway envelopes. If the whole sheet is filled on both sides—which is always the case with tickets for Rome, Florence, Milan, or the greater towns—the railway administration derives a sum of six hundred lire for each ten thousand tickets to the place in question, and the traveller is provided with gratuitous reading.

MR. COLLINGS AND THE IRISH SCHEME.

Mr. Jesse Collings writes in the *Times*, a long criticism of Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. The Home Rule Bill, he says, clearly involves the absolute separation and independence of Ireland, in the absence or failure of the proposed restrictions and safeguards ; and Mr. Collings complains that Parliament and the country are practically required to take these safeguards absolutely on trust. Mr. Collings concludes that this complicated system of checks, vetoes, "orders," and restrictions will not work, and that the bill, as it stands, instead of being a settlement of the Irish question, will be rather the beginning of new difficulties, disputes, and agitations, to which there can be but one of two issues—the absolute surrender of all demands or the maintenance of the position by armed force. Mr. Collings can see nothing substantial in Mr. Gladstone's speeches to warrant the expection that the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster is an open question ; "besides, it cannot be left an open question." As to there being no "rival in the field" and no alternative but coercion, Mr. Collings says ; "It is true that there is no rival scheme in the field. But there is a distinct alternative put forward on the lines indicated by Mr. Chamberlain. The governing principle of this alternative scheme is to secure the union and integrity of the kingdom by maintaining the supremacy of an Imperial Parliament in which England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are fully and proportionately represented. Subject to the condition National Assemblies, or Parliaments, can be established to which can be delegated whatever powers of administration and legislation the central Parliament may deem fit. It is in this direction that democratic ideas are tending everywhere. The popular aim is to do away with custom-houses, foreign rivalries, and separate armed forces ; in short, to unite peoples instead of putting them apart. On this principle might be established a system which some of us have always understood as Home Rule. A National Assembly or Parliament in Dublin might have control of Irish education, police, public works, railways, fisheries, and domestic affairs generally ; while the difficulties as to imperial expenses, prerogatives of the Crown, foreign and colonial affairs, armaments, etc., would not exist. Under such a scheme as this the Irish, while enjoying Home Rule, would feel themselves a part of a great empire, which they as a people have done so much to build up. The integrity of the United Kindom thus secured, there would be no risk and no objection in principle to pledging the credit of the nation for the settlement of the land question in Ireland any more than in England or Scotland." Mr. Collings declares that the constituencies have not yet realised the natrue of the question they will be called upon to decide, In the absence of Mr. Gladstone it is questionable (he thinks) if there are two men in the Government or half a dozen members in the House, outside the Irish party, who would seek to proceed another step with the bills. The new constituencies, while eager to do justice to Ireland, will not support any scheme for the dismemberment of the kingdom or for the buying out of Irish landlords. The disruption of the Liberal party lies at the door of Mr. Gladstone.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF BUTLERING.

A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* having need of a new butler in his household a few weeks ago, took the usual course of advertising for one. Amongst a host of replies he received a letter from a late officer in the army, in which the latter [illegible] response to an appeal of the correspondent's seeking further particulars, he received the following remarkable composition :—

"W—— Lane.

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday, and have much pleasure in replying most favourably to it. Lewis would prefer a quiet country place. With regard to his position as butler, he understands that your place is what I find in their technical language is termed a working butler's one. That is to say, he valets you before you get up ; he appears at breakfast in dark clothes, but not evening one ; from breakfast to lunch-time he puts on his white apron in the pantry and works, washing up and cleaning plate, making the footman work with him. He sees that your clothes are properly brushed, and, if requiring mending, he either informs you or gets them put to rights, according to instructions. He looks to varnished boots, seeing that the footman has properly cleaned the ordinary ones. He has lunch properly laid in time, and appears at proper hours to hand round, with aid of footman (the latter properly dressed at that hour, he still in morning—dark—suit, with tail or frock coat, as you may prefer), the warm course ; which is, perhaps, the dinner for children. The two men then retire to their own dinners, where (unless there is a housekeeping room) the butler takes the head of the table and the cook-housekeeper the foot. He says grace, and is responsible for the respectable tone of conversation and general welfare of the servants, by whom he is addressed as Mr. Lewis, and not Lewis. In the afternoon he is, of course, properly dressed ; answers with his footman (if latter is not out with carriage), all calls ; sees to any extra preparations for dinner, and in case of dinner-party arranges the decorations of the table. He then lays out the clothes of his master, and helps, and sees that his footman does same for young masters, and sees to guest's comforts. He dresses in evening clothes for dinner, with white tie ; and at dinner he waits as noiselessly as possible, administers to wants, if possible, without being asked. He either carves in case of *dinner à la Russe*, or hands round in case of *systeme de famille*. After dinner every thing to be carefully put away and washed up ; silver to be counted and placed in proper safe. He presides at servants' supper ; closes house, being responsible that every one is in and no irregularity. I am now quoting from him, so you will be able to judge as to his being up to his duties or not. Now as to what he expects on his side. That, as he only desires to do his work faithfully and straightforwardly, you will give him a fair trial. That you will support him as the real major-domo of the house. Of course he has nothing to do with the cooking departments, providing he is ready to serve without delay and hand in anything, silver or plated, in proper condition. He wishes to take a single place and live in the house. I may say at once that, like nine-tenths of butlers, even those who conceal the fact, he is married, without children. He desires this to be mentioned, so that it may not be discovered by the lady's-maid (it appears that these young ladies are very severe on the married butler *en cachette*), and I understand it gives the butler a higher position. Of course all this I have gleaned from Lewis himself, whom I knew as a boy, and to whom in private I talk differently from what I should a stranger. If at any time you want a courier, you will find him invaluable : he speaks French fluently (his wife is French), he knows Spanish practically, and he can get on in any country some way or other. Having been in his youth a groom, he, if required abroad, or at a push in case of having to discharge a drunken or dishonest coachman, knows the work of the latter quite as well as his own. This, of course, I only tell you in confidence, as he would never speak of it himself. You must not think that either he or myself believe in equality. I am an old Tory, and his late master an old Bourbon, whose mother had been a member of one of the old English aristocracies ; so that Lewis has been accustomed to stand at attention all his life. In conclusion, as a personal interview would be a very great expense on the man and yourself, you need only mention the time when you require him.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, "——.

"*P. S.*—Lewis knows very well about bottling wine, as the Viscount had his own."

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO, Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

A MAD BARBER.

The most unimaginative mind can portray to itself the probable effects of misplaced confidence in such a person as a barber, and it is, luckily, not often that the wielders of the razor betray their trust in the manner related of a mad *coiffeur* of Montmartre. It appears that a man who wanted to be carefully shaved went the other day into the shop of M. Saviard, one of the most artistic *coiffeurs* in those upper regions of Paris which have been rendered notorious through their connection with the Commune. Having sat down, according to custom, in an easy chair, the customer, full of trust, presented his face and throat to the barber, M. Saviard himself. Scarcely had the latter tied the spotlessly white towel around the neck of the unsuspicious subject upon whom he was about to operate with a razor than a conversation began between two. It turned upon the tonsorial art, and Saviard astonished his customer by suddenly exclaiming, in loud and defiant tones, "I am a person of more importance than you are aware of. I am the Gambetta of barbers. I mean to revolutionise the art of shaving, which is still in its infancy, and to give it a development more in accordance with modern institutions," Thus speaking, Saviard thrust an immense poster into the hands of his amazed customer, saying, "Read that ! It will be posted to-morrow on all the walls of the capital." The man was held down in the arm-chair while he read the poster, wherein the barber had called himself the second Gambetta and the true Parisian Figaro, and stated his intention of opening branch establishments all over the metropolis. The customer took all this in with sufficient good grace, but the glaring eyes of the second Gambetta terrified him, and he rose to depart. Saviard, however, now became furious, and actually attempted to gash the man with a razor because he tried to get out of the establishment. By a series of adroit acrobatic movements the unluckly customer escaped, and was followed down the street by the barber, razor still in hand. The police now appeared on the scene, and took the madman to the hospital at their station.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROVERBS,

A writer in *Chambers's Journal* has been collecting and comparing a few of the most familiar English and French proverbs of the sayings. Beginning with similes, he says :—We English seem to have selected the mouse as an emblem in our "As dumb as a mouse ;" the French have preferred a glass, for they say, "As dumb as a glass." We say, "As deaf as a post ;" the French, "As deaf as a pot." "As dull as ditchwater," Gallicised becomes, "As sad as a nightcap." "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," is changed into, "Don't sell the skin of a bear before having killed it." Instead of, "Biting off one's nose to spite one's face," a similarly useless experiment is illustrated by "Spitting in the air that it may fall on one's nose." The self-evident impossibility in the words, "You can't get blood out of a stone," is represented by, "One could not comb a thing that has no hair." (This last also "goes without saying," which, as literally translated from the French, now forms a proverb in our own language)." In the proverb, "One man may lead a horse to the water, but a hundred can't make him drink," our neighbours have not inappropriately selected an "ass" as the illustrative animal. "When you're in Rome, you must do as Rome does," every Englishman will tell you ; though few perhaps could say why Rome was chosen as an example ; and whether it is more necessary, when in Rome, to follow the general lead, than in anywhere else, is to us a matter of doubt. To the Frenchman, the idea is sufficiently well expressed, however, by impressing upon you the necessity of "howling with the wolves." "Easy come, easy go," though terse and to the point, is in itself scarcely so intelligible as the somewhat longer sentence, "That which comes with the flood, returns with the ebb." That "a burnt child dreads the fire" is perfectly true, as everyone will admit : our neighbours go farther than this, and, in choosing a "scalded cat" as the object of consideration, speak of it as being in fear of "cold" water even, thus expressing the natural distrust of the cat, after having once been scalded, as extending even to "cold" water. "Money makes the mare to go ;" and "For money, dogs dance." The advisability of "letting sleeping dogs lie" is very seldom questioned ; in France the recommendation simply takes the form, "Do not wake a sleeping cat." In England, at least, it is said, that "Birds of a feather flock together ;" or, to put it less poetically "Those who resemble, assemble." Naturally, "A thief is set to catch a thief ;" or, in other words, "A good cat to a good rat ;" "A thief and a half to a thief." Evidently one thief is not always sufficient ; more are required at times. That "Practice makes perfect" is equally true with "It is in forging that one becomes a blacksmith." And speaking of an "ill wind that blows nobody good," the fact that "to *some one*, misfortune is good," is equally applicable, if the phrase were not un-English. The cat seems to figure rather prominently in French proverbs. Instead of buying a "pig in a poke," "a cat in a bag" is often spoken of. That a man—or rather his clothes—should be "stitched with gold" is about on a par with "rolling in money." It does not require a very powerful imagination to trace the likeness supposed to exist between a person placing his arms "akimbo" and making or imitating a two-handled vase. The ability to utilize whatever comes to hand, aptly put "All is fish that comes to his net" regarded from another point of view, resolves itself into "Making arrows out of any wood." We are not aware—although, perhaps, some of our readers may be—of the origin of the advice contained in "Tell that to the marines." It is just possible, in times gone by, "the marines" were a more credulous body of men than the majority of people ; but be that as it may, our friends content themselves by saying, shortly, to "some others." The idea in "Talk of a certain personage and he's sure to appear," is similarly embodied in the words, "As one speaks of the wolf, one sees his tail." Perhaps to "shave an egg" is almost as difficult a task as to "skin a flint ;" "and to make with one stone two *coups*," about as arduous as "to kill two birds with one stone." These illustrations might be multiplied to a much greater extent, if necessary ; but the foregoing will suffice. Of course, there are a number of English proverbs for which the French have no real equivalents, and *vice versa*. By "equivalent" is here meant the same idea expressed in similarly pithy terse form, so as to come under the head of proverbs in either language. As it is true of individuals, that everyone looks at things from his or herpoint of view, so it is more or less true of all nations; and it follows that ; from the two nations here spoken of having different ideas on many subjects, and different ways of looking at things, it is not always possible to "transplant" one idea satisfactorily into another tongue. Translators are often puzzled by such obstacles. Again, as also cannot fail to happen, many proverbs are identical, or nearly so, in words inboth languages. The best use of proverbs is to illustrate, sum up, or emphasise what has already been said, in a brief and concise manner ; or as a convenient form in which to give advice. Advice is sometimes, like physic, very disagreeable to take, and being administered in the form of a proverb-pill, is occasionally rendered less unpalatable.

THE CONGO STATE.

On April 19 the representatives of the Powers who attended the Congo Conference last year met in the Foreign Office, Berlin, under the presidency of Count Herbert Bismarck, in conformity with Article 38 of the General Act, for the purpose of drawing up a protocol as to the delivery of the ratifications, when Count Bismarck announced that the General Act had now been ratified by all the Conference Powers, with the exception of the United States of America. Instead of exchanging ratifications, as is customary in the case of most treaties, the Powers in the present instance agreed to deposit their respective ratifications in the archives of the Imperial Government. Why the Government of the United States has not yet imitated the example of its co-signatories of the Congo General Act is not stated in the official announcement of the results of yesterday's meeting, but its omission or refusal to do so is all the more singular as this Government was the first that recognised the flag of the International Association some considerable time before the enterprise of King Leopold had developed into the Congo Free State. But the United States Government was by no means satisfied with the tenour of certain clauses in the General Act, which had been signed by its representative at the Conference, Mr. John A. Kasson ; and the subsequent Message of the President to Congress contained the following pointed allusion to the subject :—

"A Conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo Basin might be kept open to the world's trade. Delegates attended on behalf of the United States on the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative without imparting to the results any binding character, so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to the indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal, by an international congress, of jurisdictional questions in remote foreign territories. The results of the Conference were embodied in a formal Act, of the nature of an international convention which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories subject to ratification within one year."

The matter was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and formed the subject of considerable controversy both in Congress and in the Press. It appears that what the Government of Washington mainly objected to in the General Act was the clause which seemed to convey to its mind the assumption by it of a co-responsibility to enforce neutrality in the free trade basin of the Congo ; but Mr. Kasson, the ex-Minister, argued (and he marshalled his arguments in a magazine article) that this was an entire misconception of the meaning of the document due to the blunder of an official translator in the State Department, who had written "enforce" instead of "respect ;" and that he had bound his Government to nothing calculated to involve it in warlike complications on the African continent.

There was a decided opinion, however, in certain quarters that Mr. Kasson, as member of the Conference, had to some extent acted *ultra vires*, and the fact that his Government has not yet ratified the General Act with the rest of its signatories would seem to show that this opinion has been adhered to. But I have not observed what decision was actually come to on the subject at Washington.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

THE quietness and absence of fluctuation in general trade is amply counterbalanced by the rapidity and extent of the movements in Silver latterly. Yesterday, we had advice of a decline of ½d. and to-day of ⅜d., bringing the quotation down to 45d. per oz., a level which, a short time ago, very few people would have conceded as probable during the currency of our export season. Yet now that the figure has been reached, it appears to have had little effect on the manner in which the position is viewed. In the same way as when the price was at 50d., the possibility of 45d. was generally admitted theoretically but by no means anticipated practically, so 40d. per oz. is now talked of, but with an evident underlying belief that something will happen to avert it. Government, it is said, will be obliged to do something, although it is not two months ago since Government showed how helpless they themselves were in the matter without the aid of the paramount power, by admitting in their financial statement that they were quite prepared to see the rupee fall to 1s. 3d., while they assumed 1s. 6d. as their basis of calculation for the current year. And any idea that England will interfere in the immediate future receives little support from the guarded way in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer deals with the subject in replying to Mr. Maclean. In effect he intimates that it is the intention of the present Government to let the rupee take care of itself in the meantime, and so far as the mercantile community alone are concerned, we fancy there will be little fault found with the decision, the trade of Bombay having as yet sustained no bad effects from cheap Silver.

Money in London yesterday was unaltered in value, notwithstanding a further withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England. Consols had recovered the previous day's decline of ⅛, but the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was ⅛ lower, and Rupee Paper had fallen ⅛. On the other hand, it is re-assuring to learn the new 3 per cent. Sterling Loan is quoted at 3 premium.

Regarding general produce Reuter reports nothing new.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was dull, with sales only estimated at 8,000 bales. A decline of 1-16d. was noted in Good Fair and Good Dhollera, and Americans, to arrive, were 1-32d. to 1-16d. per lb. lower. To-day's market is called quiet on the spot but firmer to arrive, the sales being 7,000 bales, and Mid-Uplands reduced from 5⅛ to 5 1-16d. per lb. From New York yesterday a decline of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid-Uplands and five points in futures was advised, but to-day's telegram makes no change.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the statistical position as compared with the two previous years. During the past week the Liverpool stock has been diminished by 14,000 bales, making it 343,000 bales less than last year, while the visible supply for all Europe has declined 60,000 bales, at which, however, it is still 90,000 bales more than on the same date last year.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	37,000	9,000	8,000
" Exports to U. K.	56,000	21,000	7,000
" " Continent	11,000	3,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,063,000	4,646,000	4,733,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,097,000	2,217,000	2,146,000
" Continent "	1,611,000	1,342,000	1,357,000
" Stock in the Ports	615,000	493,000	526,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,440,000	2,350,000	2,744,000
" " Surats	448,000	397,000	731,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	635,000	978,000	996,940
" London	20,000	29,000	65,000
American afloat	170,000	70,000	30,000
East Indian "	88,000	64,000	137,000
	913,000	1,141,000	1,228,910
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅛d.	5 15-16d.	6⅛d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	1⅛d.	1 11-16d.

WHEAT is unaltered in position, prices still tending firmer for ready parcels, while forward contracts are at a standstill.

LINSEED has advanced again to Rs. 6-13 per cwt., and the only business doing is in the way of settling or buying in against former contracts. The arrivals of produce yesterday were:—

GENERAL PRODUCE.

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	7,259	12	.....	.....	..	525
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	7,751	1,750	4,962	.....	519	.....
G. I. P. Railway	7,511	31,312	.. ..	1,597	84	224
Total	90,521	33,074	4,962	1,597	603	749

Our local cotton market remains as dull and destitute of animation as ever. Looking to the home advices buyers have been trying to get in at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy cheaper, but in face of the drop in exchange and the disinclination to sell shown by dealers have not been able to succeed. Ready parcels of shady cotton may be easier to buy, but contracts cannot be got under previous prices, say Rs. 180 for Good, Rs 187 for Fully Good, and Rs. 197 for Fine Bhownuggers. The receipts of cotton into Bombay yesterday were:—

COTTON.

Deducting 3 per cent. tare by Rail.

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales
Dhollera	28,453	8,129
Broach	2,345	670
Bengals	3,034	867
Hingunghat	225	64
Berar	3,824	1,093
Khandeish	2,883	824
Barsee and Nuggur	1,691	483
Western	172	49
Compta and Dharwar	2,364	675
Sind	3	1
Total	44,994	12,855

FREIGHTS are steady but quiet. No charters are reported, nor have the day's engagements been of an important character. Current rates are:—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	21s. 3d. 17s. 6d.	to 18s. 9d.
London	"	21s. 3d. to 2[illegible]s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Open Charter	"	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	"	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	"	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	"	20s.	
Marseilles	"	20s.	
Genoa	"	28s. 9d. to 30s. to 2s.	
Trieste-Venice	"	30s. to 31s. 3d. to 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—With the decline in Silver advised from London, the market naturally opened with a very weak feeling, the banks naming 1s. 5 1-16d. demand for drawing and 1s. 5 9-32d. for 3 months credits. For a time the tendency seemed in favor of lower rates, and 1s. 5¼d. was actually done for credits. A slightly steadier tone, however, was afterwards manifested, assisted by telegrams from Calcutta, where rates were 1-16d. above our level, and although no change was made in Bank Bills, the quotation for private paper recovered 1-16d. from the lowest point. Whether this may prove the beginning of a further recovery depends to a great extent on the next report regarding Silver, but whatever the aftercourse of rates may be, we generally see a pause and re-action following so rapid a decline as we have had during the past week. We quote at the close to-day for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 1-8d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Francs " "	183	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours and Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are unaltered except Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are firm with a further partial improvement of Rs. 5 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	286
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1025
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	20
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	--	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122¼
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	110
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	820
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	700
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	–	100
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	920
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,030	...	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	942½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	725
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	...	585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	...	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,000	500	500	...	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	972½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	...	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	805
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	...	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	170
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue.	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue).	2,000	62	375	45	745
Bombay Fire Insu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..			..	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	6 p.ct –	102 22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2		
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	...	...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,090	200	175	Rs. 32	270xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	Rs. 26½	328
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	..	86
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	3½	40
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	.. 5 & 7½	98 93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	10	10	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	[illegible]	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	...	212½

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May as compared with that for the 4th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 4. Rs.	A.	P.	May 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,684	15	0	41,56,684	15	0
Treasury Balance	2,17,35,613	4	8	2,37,94,298	6	4
Other Deposits	2,97,46,568	5	0	2,87,41,953	14	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,22,861	7	3	3,18,623	8	0
Sundries	17,98,193	14	8	18,15,196	9	4
Rs.	7,77,59,921	14	7	7,88,26,757	4	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,54,775	2	0	61,41,807	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	46,90,440	0	0	46,29,342	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,03,21,366	5	1	1,06,79,847	3	7
Credits on do.	82,30,150	12	9	82,73,026	13	10
Bills discounted	2,51,73,331	1	4	2,47,91,632	8	0
Balances with other Banks	7,43,557	0	7	8,18,129	11	4
Bullion	2,919	10	0	24,972	4	4
Dead Stock	11,37,631	3	7	11,35,785	9	8
Stamps	8,976	3	0	8,998	5	0
Sundries	6,52,983	14	2	6,52,928	14	10
Cash at Head Office	70,90,064	0	5	83,30,519	15	2
Do. at Branches	1,36,53,726	9	8	1,33,39,766	3	1
Rs.	7,77,59,921	14	7	7,88,26,757	4	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Rialto, 1,798 tons, Captain F. Kerr, sailed on Saturday last for Hull with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Taormina, 1,964 tons, Captain H. M. Frank, sailed on Saturday last for Havre with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Westbourne, 1,227 tons, Captain R. Bennington, sailed on Saturday last for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Liscard, 1,278 tons, Captain T Byrne, sailed on Saturday last for Civita Vechia and Catania with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Gulf of Venice, 1,964 tons, Captain D. Swan, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr. Ronett as a passenger.

THE s.s. Perim, 866 tons, Captain W. C. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cochin (April 21st), with a general cargo and with Captain Lakham as a passenger.

THE s.s. Greystoke, 1,377 tons, Captain P. W. Sherwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden (7th May), in ballast; she is consigned to Jas. Mackintosh and Co.

THE s.s. Cairo, 1,112 tons, Captain R. Hayes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull (8th April), with a general cargo and 1,005 tons coal; she is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE s.s. Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sails to-day for Karrachee and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Shaik Sulliman, Mr. Shaik Abdoola, Mr. Shaik Essa bin Kartas, and Mr. Gopaljee Waljee and 65 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, 2,147 tons, Captain A. C. Turner, sailed on Saturday for London via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Father Canellao for London; Capt. E. A. Fanshawe for Malta; Capt. A. Bayley, Mr. K. T. Mehta and 14 deck for Kurrachee.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Tidy and child, Dr. Thornhill, Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mr Westall, Rev. J. Le Halle, Mr. and Mrs. Weyland, Miss Mettelstrasser, Mr. A. C. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. A Wemigg, 3 children and 2 infants, and 25 deck.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W. Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne, Surgeon-Major Finden, Mrs. Carroll and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Jones and 2 children, Mrs. Wahiduddin and 5 children, Miss Paterson, Miss Dunsterville, Rev. and Mrs. Hardy and infant, Mr. William, Lieut Triggs, Mr. George McLarran, Major Neave, Mr. G. F. Horbury, Mr. A. Moneypenny, Mrs. Powell and child, and Mr. W. Doctor.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Victoria	2207	W. Russell	...	W & A Graham.
" Loodiana	2147	A. P. Turner	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	...	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
" Liscard	1278	T. Byrne	...	Captain.
" Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
" Akaba	2589	F. Newell	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Merton Hall	2643	C. Barnes	...	E. Bates & Co.
" Europa	1493	A. Talbot	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Thorndale	1971	....	...	Bates, Craig & Co
" Deepdale	1715	Sharp	...	Bates, Craig & Co.
" Empire	1375	T. Davis	...	Captain.
" Iran	2316		...	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Thames	2131	W. A. Seaton	...	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
15	Cairo (s)	Hayes	Hull, April 8.
	Perim (s)	Smith	Cochin, April 21.
	Greystoke (s)	Shield	Aden, May 7.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Suakim.
16	Athens (s)	Robertson	New York, April 3.
	Sahara (s)	Walton	Cardiff, April 15.
	Oriental (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, April 30.
	Simoom (s)	Tole	Cardiff, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Rosetta (s)	Brady	China.
	Loodiana (s)	Turner	London.
	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Civita Vechia, &c.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool.
	Taormina (s)	Frank	Havre.
	Gulf of Venice (s)	Swan	Antwerp.
	Westbourne (s)	Bennington	Port Said.
16	Rialto (s)	Kerr	Hull.
	Berenice (s)	Verona	Trieste.

The steamer Assyria obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—Steamers Hunghenden, for Genoa; Cleveland and Greystoke, Port Said; Cairo, Hull, New York, &c.; Booldana, Calcutta Rangoon, &c.; Kairos, Amsterdam; and Laleham, Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Coconada (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, May 3.
	Patna (s)	Pearson	Singapore, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.—Steamer Bhundara, Ships Gateacre and Mylomene, and Barque Assumption.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
13	Himalaya (s)	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
12	Fleetwood	....	....
	Castle Eden (s)	....	Singapore.
	Agra (s)	....	Bombay.
13	Byculla (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Millwall	....	London.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. " 1,500

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SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.

A.	19-24	Final French Struggles in India, Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
	114-27	Cosmopolitan Essays, Sir R. Temple, Bart, M.P.
	163-17	Theory of Bi-metallism, D. Barbour.
	19-25	Accounts of the Gypsies of India, D. MacKitchie.
B.	85-16	Life on the Mississippi, Mark Twain.
	19-25	Carriston's Gift, H. Conway.
	11-12	Kilmeny, Wm. Black.
	46-14	Handy Andy, S. Lover.
	49- 8	Vittoria, Geo. Meredith.
	57-26	The Fashion of this World, H. Mathers.
	93- 6	A Prince of Darkness, F. Warden.
	23-21	Double Cunning, Geo. M. Fenn.
C.	1-22	Archæological Survey of India, Vol. XXII.
	4-35	Report of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, ending 31st December 1885.
D.	77-30	Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, February 1886.
	32- 1	Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, Vol. 7th, Part 5th, 1886.
	32- 3	Do. Bombay Series, Vol. 10th, Part 5th, 1886.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON—April 7, at Redfern, Colinton Road, Edinburgh, Isabella Mary, wife of Charles Robertson, Bengal Civil Service, Retired.

BURMAH.

BIRTH.

BURNE—April 15, at Murgui, the wife of K G Burne, Esq. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BUTTERWORTH—May 15, the wife of Thomas Henry Butterworth, Esq. H M Indian Marine, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EAST—PEILE—May 13, at Mahableshwar, by the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin, W A East, Esq., CS, to Mary Blanche Berkeley, only daughter of J. B. Peile, Esq. C S, C S I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 10, at Madras, the wife of Philip Smith, Solicitor, Ootacamund, of a son.

DEATH.

COBBE—May 12, at Madras, Mary Anne, the dearly beloved wife of J C Cobbe, Station Master, Jalarpet Station, Madras Railway, aged 43 years and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

PUBLIC opinion in India will not approve of the easy-going indifference with which the Home Government appear to regard the present serious state of exchange. We hope it is not because Mr. J. M. Maclean is not a supporter of the Government that his inquiry respecting the action which the Government intend taking on the suggestion of the Indian Government to bring about an understanding between England and the other great Powers in regard to this question has been received with so little concern. We are inclined to think that it was not because Mr. Maclean asked the question but that because Sir William Harcourt had the answering of it that the reply was so strikingly wanting in recognition of the gravity of the subject-matter of the enquiry. It it is well known, that nothing amongst the unpleasant obligations of his later political life has weighed more heavily upon Mr. Gladstone than the necessity which he was placed under in forming his present Cabinet of finding a place for Sir William Harcourt, and of having to accommodate him after all with a post for which he is so eminently unfitted as the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. We in India, however, have had no special reasons for regretting the appointment until now, when Sir William Harcourt has shown with what dangerous indifference he and the Treasury can regard a subject fraught with such significance to India as the silver difficulty. The Government of India, as we learn from Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget Statement a couple of months since, "called the earnest attention" of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the subject, and pressed upon him the absolute necessity, whether in the interests of this country or of the Empire in which it occupies so important a position, of seeking, in concert with the Powers of Europe, and with the United States, for a solution of the silver difficulty. Mr. Maclean, just a month ago, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps had been taken to give effect to this recommendation. The answer was that Lord Randolph Churchill had referred the matter to the Treasury, who still—that is to say at the end of three months, for Lord Randolph Churchill's reference was under date the 26th of January—had it under their consideration. Mr. Maclean appears to have repeated his inquiry, and the answer was given him at the end of last week. It is to this effect:—Mr. Goschen had already asked the Government in the House of Commons whether the silver question would be detached from the subject referred to the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, or given in charge of a separate Commission, with instructions to them to inquire into the position of silver, the condition of the currency, and the various plans for utilizing silver to a greater extent for currency. The answer was in the negative. The matter was in charge of the Commission and the Government did not feel disposed to stand between the Commissioners and any part of their work. And this is virtually the answer which Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer has given alike to Mr. Goschen and to Mr. Maclean, with the addition for the benefit of the latter gentleman, however, that the Government would consider whether the letter from the Government of India—the letter calling the Secretary of State's "earnest attention" to the subject—should be laid before the Royal Commission.

That is how the matter stands to-day. The Government think that the necessities of the situation will be met if the general question of the silver difficulty without any reference to the particular interests of India in it, be left for disposal by the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, a body who have in their charge at least a score distinct subjects of inquiry, and whose report, if they ever report at all, cannot be looked for for many months. But the general nature of the enquiry entrusted to Lord Iddesleigh and his fellow Commissioners is only one reason for gravely rebuking the Government for leaving this special and urgent matter in their charge. Another reason, and one which tells very awkwardly against Sir William Harcourt and his colleagues, is that the Commission is a body in which they themselves, if they were sincere in all that they said upon the subject when out of office, have no confidence whatever. More than one of them refused to serve upon it when it was nominated last July, the reasons alleged being summed up in the sufficient and significant belief that it would be a farce and that no good could possibly come of it. Now we are not concerned in the defence of the Commission. It may do much less than its apologists hope for; it may do little more than its censors have foretold. But this at least is true—that if the Commissioners are the *farceurs* that so good a judge of farce as Sir William Harcourt is alleges them to be, then they are not the people to whom a free hand is to be left in investigating a subject so serious as this. The truth is that the Government have satisfied themselves, at a time when undoubtedly they have much on their hands, that the most convenient thing to do is to leave this question to the operations of chance. Things may come right after all, and if they do not—well, they are too busy with other matters to trouble themselves with so common-place an inquiry as whether the commercial interests of India and of England are being imperilled by the precarious and uncertain condition of the silver currency. Considering the gravity of the interest at stake, there seems to us to be something contemptuous in the easy satisfaction with which Sir William Harcourt leaves the Royal Commission, which he ridiculed six months ago, to see that as much justice is done in this as in a score or so of other matters submitted to it. "The Government are not disposed to interpose in the matter"—any more than Jean Jacques Rousseau, having one by one deposited his children at the door of the Foundling Hospital, felt disposed subsequently to interfere with their treatment. And as Jean Jacques avowed his proud satisfaction at having thereby done his duty as a citizen and a father, Sir William Harcourt appears conscious of having done all that is required of him as a patriot and an economist and a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It will be noticed, besides, that Sir William Harcourt's answer does not cover the most important part of the ground marked out in Mr. Maclean's question. We are yet in the dark as to whether any steps have been taken to give effect to the very specific recommendation contained in the letter of the Government of India. Here in India very eminent authorities upon whose minds the gravity of the question has been borne in by study and experience have come to the conclusion that a solution of the problem may, at all events, be sought for in concert with the other Powers. Whether this view is warranted or not it is, at all events, one that has been officially before the Government at home for about four months, and for anything that Sir William Harcourt has told us it has had as much influence upon thier action as a memorandum setting forth the beliefs of an insane repudiator of the rotundity of the earth would have. Yet the Government of India and their letter have not been entirely ignored. Sir William Harcourt promises to consider whether this letter, the purpose of which is to urge concerted action with the other commercial states, shall be laid before a body whose authority he and some of his friends have done their best to weaken, and to whose finding on this particular subject only a secondary importance will, at the best, be attached. It may be necessary for us in India to find means for apprising the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he has altogether failed to realize the urgency and importance of the question with which he has had to deal. To us and to him, apparently, it is not at present a matter of equal interest. But we have a right to ask the authorities at home to endeavour to look at it as nearly as they can in the same light in which it presented itself to the Government of India when the letter referred to by Sir Auckland Colvin was indited. There has been no failure at Simla in realizing the urgency of the crisis, nor have the commercial classes made light of its bearing upon trade between England and her dependencies. And there is one aspect of the case which may claim the attension of statesmen at home if no other aspect does. People are beginning to realize—Mr. Barbour has pointed this out with much skill—that after all it is not the silver using countries alone or even principally which suffer from a serious disturbance of the relation between silver and gold. It was upon that assumption, indeed, that Sir Auckland Colvin recommended that overtures should be made to the other Governments, and if the Foreign Office at home are unable to develop the argument in such a way as to make an impression at Berlin and Vienna, at Paris and Washington, the right hands of our diplomatists have lost their cunning. But even that would be less censurable than the indifference to the matter which is so plainly revealed in Sir William Harcourt's reply to Mr. Maclean.

LORD SALISBURY and the Conservative leaders have responded to the reproach which some of their party have addressed to them for not having come forward sufficiently in protest against Mr Gladstone's Irish policy. Whether they have done wisely in this remains to be seen. At all events they have lost such advantage as they might have gained if they had continued their antagonism to Home Rule on the lines of the meeting at Her Majesty's Theatre, where Tory, Whig, and Radical found a common standpoint. Saturday's meeting was a party meeting, pure and simple, and if this Bill is to be defeated it will not be by mere party antagonism. However, it has enabled the Conservatives to develope the "alternative policy"—an alternative policy, we can at once see, very different from any of which either Mr. Chamberlain or Mr. Trevelyan has dreamed. "Continuous coercion" seems now to be the word of the Conservatives. It is an abrupt departure from the policy which Lord Salisbury and his colleagues adopted when they took office. If they have any rooted faith in it, it would be interesting to learn on what grounds they are prepared now to trust in it. The issue between Mr. Gladstone and the most likely postulants to the succession to his office is, however, clearly defined. They are as a party as trustful in coercion as he is in local autonomy. But between the party and Mr. Chamberlain—and possibly Lord Hartington—there is no bond of union. For coercion has been deliberately excluded from Mr. Chamberlain's programme. After this who will talk of a Coalition Ministry succeeding Mr. Gladstone? And is this good strategy which thus reveals the antagonism between Mr. Chamberlain and his allies of an hour?

THE rumours recently started at Calcutta that the Viceroy had written home asking for authority to adopt sterner measures, of a more repressive policy, or something of that sort, in connection with certain manifestations of political activity in this country might well have been left unheeded, but for the persistency with which they have been repeated—repeated, too, we are sorry to say, on this side of India, where, as a rule, small hospitality is shown to *canards* of that kind. If the groundlessness of these reports has not been at once apparent to everyone under whose notice they have come it is through no merit of some of our vernacular contemporaries, who have been neither diffident nor hesitating in disseminating them and in drawing from them very large conclusions in regard to the general policy of the present Government in India. Our neighbours would not have done amiss if, before helping to propagate a story of this kind, they had taken some account of the fact that it had its origin in a quarter that has not been conspicuous of late for its contributions to the stock of political truth and good sense. Young Bengal, we know, is making great pretensions to political influence. That these are in great part unreasonable and impracticable is recognized by many amongst their countrymen not less honestly attached to a progressive policy than they. But the itching ear and the reckless pen have not, as yet, been deliberately adopted outside of Bengal as instruments for the attainment of political ends. We do not know which is the less creditable instance of this particular kind of Bengali unveracity—the invention of a despatch which has no existence or the construction put last week by one of the most accredited of the Calcutta native papers upon the "suicide" of a Sikh Sirdar—who by the way is alive and well—that he had been driven to it by the ill-treatment to which the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh had been subjected by the Government. We in Western India look on at the methods by which the campaign of progress is being served in Bengal, and we ask what cause human or divine can be advanced by license of this sort.

MORE ABOUT THE BUDGET.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IN a former communication I endeavoured to show that the steady increase of expenditure during the past ten years in many branches of civil administration, especially in those that are maintained for revenue purposes only, demand the serious attention of the Finance Committee: and that had the same jealous economy been exercised in these branches, as has been shown in military expenditure, there would probably be no necessity for the present resort to direct taxation. I now wish to allude to the Silver question in so far as it bears on the State finances. To judge by its recurring mention in every page of the Financial Statement, it is evidently Sir Auckland's bugbear. Now, in the first place, I protest against the phrase "loss by exchange" finding its way into the State accounts, as being likely to mislead the public into the belief that Government finance is the victim of some mysterious misfortune which has affected the whole State. Had the value of silver risen instead of falling during the last ten years, and were the rupee worth now half-a-crown instead of less than one and sixpence, we should not have seen "gain by exchange" figuring on the credit side of the Budget. Whatever bi-metallism may do for us in the future, the relative values of gold and silver must at present continue to find their own levels like oil and water poured into the same vessel; and whatever may be the value of one currency or the other, Government must accept it. Government has no right to assume two shillings or one and sixpence, or one shilling, or any arbitrary values as the value of the rupee. But as long as the public accounts are recorded in sterling, while the whole of the receipts and expenditure are in rupee currency, some such device as this is necessary to make the accounts tally. Worse than the evil of a misleading term, is the evil of want of accuracy in the accounts. Sir Auckland has at last found it necessary to drop the fiction of the rupee being worth any stated sum, and in the new form of accounts there will be an approximation to accuracy. But the question naturally arises, why keep rupee accounts in sterling at all? Do Bombay or Calcutta merchants, who have branch firms in England, keep their Indian accounts in pounds, shillings and pence. Why not return to the old plan and keep the Indian accounts in rupees, and the home accounts in sterling? For, with regard to the phrase "loss of exchange," it is evident that the term conveys a wrong idea when it appears in State accounts. What really happens is that the State has to pay more or less for its Home charges in proportion as silver falls or rises in its relative value to gold. It is not as if a ship bearing treasure consigned to the Secretary of State was lost at sea; that would be a real loss. But to talk of the higher payments for Home charges in the light of an actual loss is to keep alive a fiction that has no rightful place in State finance. A mercantile firm trading in India and England, with establishments in both Calcutta and London, would not think of amalgamating the accounts of the two establishments in one set of figures for the sake of showing its transactions to the shareholders, and there is no reason that the Government of India should do so. What is required is a double budget: an Indian one showing its transactions in rupees, and an English one showing its transactions in sterling.

This may be called captious criticism, because the loss is, after all, a real one, as Government cannot escape the necessity of remitting money to England, under any circumstances. This is true as regards expenditure, but I think a little consideration will show that the receipts *ought* to benefit in an equal or even greater degree by the fall in the value of silver. To illustrate my argument, I will quote a passage from a recent article in a contemporary on the subject of bi-metallism:—"If there is one point which has been clearly established by common accord of economical writers, it is that for the maintenance of an equable condition of trade thoughout the world, the increase of the currency should keep pace with the increase of trade and population, and that further an expansion of the currency in excess of that is highly favourable to the development of trade and the prosperity of all classes engaged in it; and that for this reason th[illegible] gold discoveries in Australia and Californ[illegible] [illegible] degree to the great [illegible]pansion of commerce which has taken place du[illegible] the latter half of the century." This [illegible]pansion of the currency in excess of [illegible] requirements of trade and populati[illegible] what India, with other silver-usin[illegible] now enjoying; and there can be [illegible] much of the present prosperity is d[illegible] this fact. In addition to this, the [illegible] enables the exports of India to compete o[illegible] vantageous terms with those of gold-using [illegible] As a result of this, the latest returns show th[illegible] quantity of wheat exported from India to Engl[illegible] now exceeds that sent from the United States: [illegible] every fractional fall in the value of silver tends [illegible] confirm this advantage. It is not that more wheat is imported into England than formerly; on the contrary, the total imports have shown a tendency to diminish; it is that it is now more profitable to purchase wheat from India than from the United States, because the sovereign is worth more silver now than it was formerly. The fall in silver, therefore, has opened up new markets to India.

Another factor in the prosperity of India is the construction of railways. Although this has been going on for thirty years, India has only lately begun really to appreciate the benefits of a railway system; but it is now thoroughly realised by all classes. This, again, has proved here, as in all countries, a great stimulus to trade, by enabling merchants to turn over their capital oftener, and by bringing within reach markets previously inaccessible. These causes combined have given India an usual amount of properity during the past eight years, and it is not unreasonable to expect that this prosperity should be reflected in the State accounts; but, instead of this, the revenue has remained stationary. The only inference that can be drawn from this, is that our revenue system is at fault, in that it does not provide for the natural expansion of the State revenues co-incidently with the increase of the general prosperity. For the sudden imposition of so severe an income-tax—severe in its affecting incomes of Rs. 500 a year—cannot be called natural or necessary at this juncture.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM SUAKIM.

THE 20th Madras Native Infantry, consisting of 742 non-commissioned officers and men, arrived from Suakim on Saturday, in the Government hired Transport Bancoora, Captain George Brown. The Bancoora left Suakim on the 5th instant, and brought the following officers:—Colonel F. D. Plowden, Colonel B. H. Preston, Lieutenants J. W. Currie, H. E. Monck-Mason, E. P. Wood, F. C. Rynd, H. V. Campbell and Surgeon A. G. Newland, 21 native officers and 80 followers. The troops disembarked at Sassoon Dock at noon, and were despatched to Kamptee in the evening, by two special trains.

The news brought from Suakim is very scanty. The weather there is much cooler than that we are having in Bombay now. The 'Fuzees,' or Arabs, are reported to be very quiet, and since the engagement in March have kept away. But it is confidently expected that they will become very troublesome after the British troops have left, and Suakim is garrisoned, though temporarily, by the Egyptian troops. At present there are three 'Gypy' regiments, with two batteries and one squadron of horse Artillery in Suakim. The health of the troops stationed there have been during the last six months very good, owing, no doubt, to the weather, which as yet has not become unbearable through the heat. The men, one and all, presented a fine cheerful appearance, probably being glad to get home once more and out of the dreary place, where there was very little fight.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1886-87:—

IN APRIL.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	54,00,000	17,75,000	71,75,000
Actual	53,09,070	27,56,000	80,65,070
Better than Estimate	....	9,81,000	8,90,070
Worse than Estimate	90,930	.....	....

1 SALE OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 1 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

Estimate	54,00,000	17,75,000	71,75,000
Actual	53,09,070	27,56,000	80,65,070
Better than Estimate	....	9,81,000	8,90,070
Worse than Estimate	90,930	....	....

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY, 14.

News from Bhamo states that Lieutenant MacCarthy 26th, P. I., was brought in badly wounded on May 11th. His party was fired upon while reconnoitring. One sepoy was killed. The enemy was not seen.

An expedition is to be sent out on the 18th to chastise the Kachyens. Regret is expressed that a force has to be employed against the Kachyens; and barren victories with heavy losses may be expected in the thick jungles.

Mr. Angelo of the Police died from cholera on the 8th inst.

The last expedition of Mr. Colquohoun and Mr. Angelo, of the 23rd P. L. I., returned on the 9th. Four miles from Sadoung on the Sagaing side they surprised a large body of dacoits. The cavalry charged and killed 66 armed men.

Mandalay city was quiet on Thursday night, the 13th.

Colonel Bell Kingsley, with 500 men has marched out towards Tummo bridge. Smaller columns have gone out this morning also; and a column operates from Kyouksay. This is a combined effort to capture the Nyinsaing Prince.

Sickness was very prevalent last week. 86 European sick were sent away, but there are over 100 in the hospital still.

Captain Lysons has died at Katha of typhoid fever.

Major Fenwick of the 1st Pioneers has been invalided.

The new Brigadier has arrived.

The Chief Commissioner leaves to-day for Myingyan.

The heavy rains have moderated, and there is now intense heat.

Eighty political prisoners were sent down on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

THE FOREST LAWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Orders just published, called the Baluchistan Forest Law, for the use of the Agent of the Governor-General and Forest Officers, giving power to protect trees and fresh produce. Offences against this law may be punished with six months' imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine or both.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Carr, 3rd B.C., officiates as Assistant Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Saharunpore, *vice* Captain Gordon, who officiates as Superintendent of the Staff, 3rd Brigade in Upper Burmah

The Prince of Wales is pleased to appoint Ressaldar Major Nizamuddin Khan, 11th B. L., Native orderly to His Royal Highness.

Lieutenants Shore, West Yorkshire; and Phillips, Manchester, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE ORANGE AGITATION.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter declaring that Ulster is entitled to the claim of a separate autonomy, or, in order to maintain its connection with Great Britain, would be justified in resisting the establishment of a Parnellite Parliament in Dublin.

PARTY MEETINGS IN LONDON.

An important meeting of Liberals and Radicals [illegible]k place here to-day. Among those present were [illegible] Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, [illegible] of whom urged the necessity of early with[illegible]al of the Home Rule Bill from the House of [illegible]

MAY 16.

[illegible] Conservative meeting was held in [illegible]day, for the purpose of protesting [illegible]ladstone's Bills for the government [illegible]

[illegible]sbury made a long address to the meet[illegible]e course of which he said that it was [illegible]ble to place any confidence in the Irish, and [illegible]erefore advocated a continuous policy of [illegible]on.

A JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Mr. John Edge, Special Pleader and Barrister-at-Law, North Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad in succession to Sir W. Comer Petheram, Q. C., recently promoted.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. for Oldham, in the House of Commons asked the Government whether the India Office had received any reply from the Treasury to the proposals of the Government of India for the solution of the Silver Question by means of an agreement between the Powers and the United States of America.

Sir William Harcourt referred to the answer he gave to Mr. Goschen's question in the House of Commons on the 22nd of March last, with respect to the expediency of separating the silver question from other matters referred to the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, and of appointing a separate Commission to inquire into the position of silver, the condition of the currency, and the various plans of utilizing silver to a greater extent for currency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the Commission had undertaken and already begun to inquire into this question. In these circumstances, the Government did not feel disposed to interpose in the matter, and a more definite reply it was impossible for him to give at present. He, however, promised to consider whether the letters of the Indian Government to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India should be submitted to the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade.

BANQUET TO THE EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

A grand banquet was given in the Fishmongers' Hall last night in honour of the Executive Commissioners of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, who was present made a speech, in which he said that the feeling of unity throughout the Empire was never stronger. H. R. H. advocated federation. We were all proud of India, he said, and meant to do our duty by her in justice to the native population, but did not mean to give them up. He believed thatfi ever India was attacked our Colonies would help England.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

MAY 15.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent.		Rupee Paper	70½
4½	,,	,,	73¼
3	,,	Consols for account	101⅜
3½	,,	Sterling loan	101⅝
4½	,,	French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver			45

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

Arrival—Maulkins Tower.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	41,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	39,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	nil.	
,, Stock of Cotton	635,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	46,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Cable Chio Tenedos interrupted.

GENERAL HUGHES continues in much the same state, his health showing no signs of improvement.

THE extensive godowns belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Harda have been destroyed by fire, the origin of which is not known. About Rs. 50,000 in silver were saved, but all the books were destroyed.

THE next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will contain an article from the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., on the Marriage Question in India, and one from the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador in London. The second part of "Native India," by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., is also announced.

RAJA SIR DINKAR RAO, K.C.S.I., who resides at Allahabad, is writing an article for the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, discussing the changes which have taken place in the characteristics of India since the day when he played a leading part in politics, and giving reminiscences of events in which he personally played a part.

IN all probability a very important reduction will take place in the tariff for Press Messages between London and the Australian Colonies, and London and India, and *vice versa*, from early in July next. As regards India, the rate from London, which is now 4s. 6d. a word, will be reduced to 1s. 4d. a word, whilst the rate from India, now Rs. 2-12, will become either As. 15, or one rupee per word.

THE Boundary Commission were at Khwaja Ishak Bulak on May 6th. There was a good deal of fever in the camp, Mr. Griesbach being laid up with it at Saigan on the Bamian road. It is now definitely settled that part of the Commission will return to India by way of the Upper Oxus across the Hindu Kush to Kashmir, that is, of course, unless the Russians delay closing the proceedings until too late in the season for this route.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, in succession to Mr. Jardine, now Judge of the Bombay High Court.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette*, that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, Her Majesty's Boundary Commissioner in Afghanistan, has been granted the local rank of Colonel whilst employed on the Commission.

THE hottest days in Calcutta during the month of April last were the 14th and the 20th, on both of which the thermometer rose to 103·5, and the coldest day was the 6th, when it fell to 64·1. No rain fell during the month, although the average rainfall for the last 48 years has been 2·81 inches, and the average number of rainy days eight. There were 301 hours of bright sunshine out of a possible number of 378 hours.

NEWS comes from Kulu of the gallant rescue of a cooly from drowning by a young cavalry officer. Lieutenant H. Bower, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, was travelling through Lahaul lately, on his way to Ladakh; and on 1st May he had crossed a *jhula* bridge in search of ibex. He himself crossed safely; but, as one of his coolies was crossing, the bridge gave way, and the man, entangled in the ropes, was precipitated into the water. Mr. Bower instantly threw off his coat and plunged in, and succeeded in bringing the coolie safely to land. The affair happened just above Sandi, where the river is very swift, and the water icy cold: in fact, the natives of Lahaul look upon a fall into the Chandra or Bhaga river as certain death.

THE N.-W. Provinces and Oudh have been very successful in the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University held in April last. Of the 94 candidates from various institutions who were examined in Allahabad, no less than 55 passed, giving a percentage for the Provinces of 57 passes, a very creditable result. Of the total successful candidates 24 passed in Honours in various subjects, English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit; whilst four of these graduates obtained Double Honours, that is to say, Honours in two subjects, so that the total Honours obtained in the N.-W. Provinces number 28, of which 14 can be claimed by the Muir Central College, Allahabad. The Agra College sent up only a small class of 7 candidates, but of these 6 were successful, and 5 passed in Honours, 1 graduating in Double Honours, showing a very high standard of teaching. The 3 other graduates in Double Honours all belong to the Muir Central College. The percentage of successes in the whole Province would have been higher had it not been for the failure of one institution, *viz.*, the M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

THE London *Daily News* has been getting a little mixed over the Crole case. On the 22nd ultimo it contained the following paragraph:—

"A telegram from the Indian National Telegraphic Union, dated Bombay, Wednesday, says:—'The Anglo-Indian and Native Press condemn Mr. Grant Duff's Government for the mode of disposing of the charges brought by the Crole Collector of Madura against Mr. Thomas, Senior Member of the Council. On an *ex parte* report, twenty native officers were recently dismissed or degraded for recommending a remission of the land revenue on account of a disastrous flood. No opportunity for explanation was afforded, and the report was kept confidential. Public feeling is greatly excited, and numerous meetings are being held to protest.'"

This, says the *Madras Mail*, is a delightful mixture of the Crole and the Tanjore cases. Need we say that Mr. Crole is no Creole, but is a very canny Scot; that Mr Thomas is not Senior Member of Council, but is First Member of the Board of Revenue; and that the latter's confidential report referred exclusively to the remissions in Tanjore, with which Mr. Crole has no connection. 'Public feeling' is not excited about the Crole case, for it is the general conviction that Mr. Crole will triumph over his adversaries without public support; and the 'numerous meetings' referred to 'are being held to protest' against the Government action in regard to the Tanjore remission question only."

FROM the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the twelve months ended the 31st March compared with those for the year 1884-85, it appears that the total value of merchandise imported was Rs. 51,80,76,262, as against Rs. 53,14,93,110, and the value of Government stores imported was Rs. 3,84,43,290, as against Rs. 2,55,37,608. The totals for the two years were, therefore, Rs. 55,65,19,552, against Rs.55,70,30,718. The increase in Government stores has almost balanced the falling off in merchandise. The value of merchandise exported was Rs. 83,86,11,693, as against Rs. 83,25,52,921. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 15,46,70,808, as against Rs. 13,88,81,978, and of treasure exported Rs.1,10,82,301, as against Rs. 1,97,06,300. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 2,25,61,988, as against Rs. 2,35,91,090, and that of export duty collected Rs. 74,38,495, as against Rs. 58,83,836. The net decrease in imports was Rs. 1,34,16,848. In the exports there was a large decrease under several heads, but the net increase amounted to Rs. 40,10,808. The number of steamers that entered with cargoes was 560, carrying 599,223 tons, and of sailing vessels entered 15,254, carrying 303,636 tons, as compared with 446 steamers carrying 406,346 tons, and 14,705 sailing vessels carrying 297,883 tons. The number of steamers that cleared with cargo was 563, carrying 596,948 tons, and of sailing vessels 14,968, carrying 307,075 tons, as against 434 steamers, carrying 382,936 tons, and 15,433 sailing vessels, carrying 309,684 tons, cleared in the previous year.

SINCE the commencement of cinchona cultivation by the Madras Government in 1860-61 the expenditure on the industry, including establishment, supervision, building, work and expenses, and interest, has been Rs. 26,05,860, while the total revenues have been Rs. 31,57,603. This leaves a surplus in favour of Government of Rs. 5,51,743. The cultivation was originally started by Government for the purpose of conducting scientific investigations with a view to the production of a cheap febrifuge. As this object has now been satisfactorily attained, and cinchona is grown on a large number of private estates, there can be no reason why the Government should continue its growth on such a large scale as to place nearly 100,000 lbs. of bark in the market in the year, to the great damage of private enterprize. Mr. McIver, or, as he is now called, "The Member for Madras," has already brought forward the subject in the House of Commons, and there is also likely to be some local agitation on the question. It is just probable that the Madras Government may be induced to dispose of the greater part of their cinchona plantations to the highest bidders, reserving only enough to supply the local requirements.

A "SUBSCRIBER," writing to an up-country paper regarding the Indo-Wimbledon team, says:—"I should be glad to know if the money obtained for entrances for the 1885 team competition has been returned to the entrants, or what has become of it; (2) who are on the committee for 1886; (3) to what members of the committee have the competitors' scores this year been submitted, and by whom has the representative team been selected; (4) when was the present honorary secretary placed on the committee, and by whom was he appointed to his present post. The feeling is abroad that favouritism has been exhibited in the selection of the team, and that men who shot for and obtained a place have been put on one side to make way for others who failed to qualify. There is a good deal of special pleading put forward by the honorary secretary in his statement giving the names of the men selected, and it would be just as well for him to take the Volunteers a little more into his confidence before the team is despatched from India"

MR. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, seems to have made a favourable impression in the House of Commons. He is blessed with a fresh and slightly ruddy complexion, a pleasant manner, and a clear ringing voice, and, since he took office, has developed a capacity for framing official answers as neat and as explicit as those for which Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman were successively famous. For the benefit of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the Under-Secretary recently repeated a statement made by his predecessor to the effect that a reduction on the Veterinary establishment in India had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, on the recommendation of the Government of India; but there was no desire to alter the existing proportions of senior and junior officers in the Department. The creation of a civil branch was under consideration. No representation had been made by the Government of India that the number of skilled surgeons in that country was insufficient. Sir Roper Lethbridge wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government of Bengal to withdraw in any degree State aid or control from the Government College of Kishnaghur, and whether such withdrawal would constitute a breach of the understanding on which the College was endowed by local subscription in 1876. Mr. Howard's reply was conveyed in these words: "The subject is one which it is within the competence of the Government of India to decide, and the Secretary of State in Council has received no information about it." Nothing could have been neater or more directly to the point. It completely quenched Sir Roper's curiosity, and the Under-Secretary was troubled with no more questions.

KING LUDWIG of Bavaria, whose solitary "command performances of Wagnerian opera have been so often cited as evidence of his eccentricity, has found an imitator in the Sultan of Turkey. That monarch recently ordered a dramatic performance for the sole delectation of himself and his chamberlain. The company thus honoured were fortunate in appearing before an audience equally select and appreciative, for at the close of the entertainment the Sultan invited the whole troupe to dinner, and sent them away laden with presents. A somewhat similar instance of this exclusive self-gratification is afforded by a Russian nobleman, the Comte de Medein, who is making a tour of Europe accompanied by a band numbering 15 performers. The duty of this travelling orchestra is to enliven the Count's meals with vocal and instrumental melody, a luxury which is said to cost him 500 francs a day. He and his musical retinue have just arrived in Paris, and are staying at the Grand Hotel.

SIR EDWARD GUINNESS is negotiating for a tenancy of Elveden Hall, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's place near Thetford, and he intends to take the shooting over the estate, which, for battues, is about the best sporting property in England.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-General T. E. Gordon, C. B., arrived and assumed command of the Allahabad Division on Thursday last.

H. M. I. M. STEAMER PATRICK STEWART sails for Kurrachee to-day with the following:—4 warrant officers, 2 women, 2 children, 2 native officers and 24 men of native regiments.

THE vacancy caused in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department by Colonel Low being appointed to a Brigade in Burma will probably go to Colonel R. C. Clifford, who is now on leave in England.

CAPTAIN ROUGHTON, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, writes to the *Pioneer*:—"In your issue of Saturday last appears a short editorial on the subject of a challenge alleged to have been sent by the Bombay Volunteers to the Indian Rifle team now about to proceed to Wimbledon. No such challenge has been sent by the Bombay Volunteers. Captain Luard, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, has, it is believed, sent such a challenge, his intention being, if it is accepted, that a selected team from the whole of the Corps in the Bombay Presidency, except Scinde, shall fire against the Indo-Wimbledon team. No discredit whatever would attach to the Indian team if the Presidency team were successful; for the G. I. P., the Bombay, and the B. B. and C. I. Corps could, between them, turn out a team which it would be a credit to the Indian team to beat. However this may be, your observations on the supposed motives of the Bombay Volunteers are somewhat wide of the mark, seeing that the challenge you censure has never been sent by them."

TRIAL OF A NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

ON Saturday afternoon some interesting trials were made with the Harden Star Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher by Mr. James Crowder in the compound of the Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Invitations were sent to all the principals of the mills about Bombay, also to the leading mercantile and other firms, the result being a large and representative gathering. The Hand Grenade consists of a nearly round blue bottle, about five inches in diameter, filled with a liquid, which, when it comes in contact with the flame produces a gas which is immediately fatal to combustion. Being small and compact together is always handy for use. The site chosen was very suitable, as it gave ample room to the large number present. As a precaution the manager of the mill had provided a hose, besides which there was a quantity of water in case of accident. These precautions seemed to amuse Mr. Crowder. As it happened, there was no need for either, the grenades effectually putting out the fires. Facing the mill were placed three structures, two of which seemed like large wooden packing cases, with the front and top knocked away, while inside wood and paper were piled up. The third structure, a smaller case, contained oily waste from the mill. At 5-30 all was ready to start, but a delay of 5 to 10 minutes occurred, as some of the leading mill-owners, who had promised to be present, had not then arrived. The large case was then saturated with kerosine-oil and ignited, and was allowed to blaze up. Two bottles were taken, one in each hand, and broken into the flames, which were not quite put out, but with another grenade the fire was totally extinguished. An effort was made to set the woodwork on fire, but the liquid of the grenade is such that it not only extinguishes the fire, but makes it difficult to rekindle it. After some kerosine-oil had been plentifully thrown over the wood, a blaze was again started, but it was immediately put out with two grenades. The second wooden structure was twice treated in the same manner with equally satisfactory results. Some one then suggested that a grenade should be thrown into the flames; this was done with greater effect than in the previous cases, one grenade instantly putting out the flames. The small case of oily waste was then tried. It took three bottles to put this out, the contents of one bottle not going on the flames. Altogether the experiments were very successful.

GAIETY THEATRE.

OFFENBACH'S popular opera, the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," which has taken the place of Planquette's work in the programme, specially shows the capacity for spectacle which the Juvenile Opera Company possesses. A whole company of diminutive soldiers, equipped with great minuteness and admirably drilled, play no unimportant part in the production, and it is delightful to witness the intelligence with which their evolutions are performed, and the remarkable aptitude for the stage which they exhibit. Miss Amy Childs, as the Grand Duchess, works her hardest, and sings in most spirited fashion. Miss de Lorme and Miss Schelerika are respectively the Fritz and Wanda, whose course of true love the infatuation of the Duchess interrupts for a time. Miss Dolly Inman makes a dainty and foppish Prince Paul. Mr. Harry Stanley gives the performance additional interest by appearing as the veteran fire-eater, General Boom, and Puck, Grog and Nepomuc are amusing characters in the hands of Masters Favarger, Stevenson and Stanley. Encores were on Saturday night the rule rather than the exception, and despite the heavy tax made by the opera on the young performers, the crowded audience was treated very indulgently in this respect. To-night the performance will be repeated; on Tuesday and Wednesday the "Pirates of Penzance" will be given, and the burlesque and pantomime "Jack the Giant Killer" is underlined for the end of the week.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE meeting which was brought off by the Gymkhana on the Mahaluksimi race-course on Saturday afternoon attracted a fair number of spectators, considering the lateness in the season. Outside the paddock, however, the scene was scarcely a lively one. In the enclosure the Grand Stand was shrouded in matting in anticipation of the monsoon, and the spirit of speculation was so little aroused, that although a couple of totalisators were on the ground, the investments made during the afternoon might have been numbered on one's fingers. There were four events on the card, the Pony Steeplechase, the Pony Derby, the Gymkhana Derby and the Polo Stakes. In the first of these Mr. George's Gertrude proved an easy winner, Mr. Pease on Major Beaver's Mischief, the victor in the Polo Stakes, later on, being spilled at the first fence. The Pony Derby fell to Captain Hotham's Nadige, and Mr. Pease found a second winning mount in the Gymkhana Derby, on Mr. Symon's Ishmael, for whom the race was a foregone conclusion. The Stewards were:—Messrs. A. Arthur, E. L. Barton, Major Beaver, R. A. (honorary secretary), Colonel Burnett, E Y. Regiment, H. W. Gostling, Leighton B. Ker, Colonel Merriman, R.E., F. C. Macrae, and J. L. Symons. The following were the results:—

FIRST RACE.—The Pony Steeplechase.—About 1 mile.

Mr. George's g c bm Gertrude 10st. 9lbs., Mr. Buchanan	1
Mr. Cecil's ch c b m Nora Creina, 11st. 3lbs., Owner	2
Mr. Arthur's ch a h Remus, 11st. 5lbs., Mr. Macrae	3
Mr. Foote's ch c b g Billy, 9st. 11lbs., Owner	0
Major Beaver's b a h Mischief, 11st. 3lbs., Mr. Pease	0

Mischief having been got rid off at the outset by a fall at the first fence, Billy made the running. Nora Creina and Remus then drew to the front, but at the second fence from home, Gertrude came along easily and won hands down, with Remus a bad third. No time was taken in this race, nor indeed was any officially recorded of the others.

SECOND RACE.—The Pony Derby.—½ mile.

Capt. Hotham's ch c b m Nadige, 10st. 11lbs., Mr. Pease	1
Capt. Burton's g a h Real Jam, 11st. 3lbs., Owner	2
Major Beaver's g a h French Grey, 11st. 7lb., Owner	3
Mr. Macdonald's b a h Mac, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	0

Mac got away at the start and French Grey fell to the rear. Mr. Macdonald's pony failed to maintain the advantage, and Nadige coming ahead, went back to third place. At the corner Real Jam came close behind the leader, and finished in this order, French Gray being well up and Mac last. Even time.

THIRD RACE.—The Gymkhana Derby.—5 furlongs.

Mr. N. S. Symons' b a g Ishmael, 11st., Mr Pease	1
Lt.-Col. Simpson's b a h Mohawk, 11st. 2lbs., Mr. Morris	2
Major Beaver's b a h Mulatto, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	3
Mr. Cecil's ch a g Ginger, late Golden Star, 11st., Owner	0
Major Beaver's g a g Jurharn, 11st., Capt Burton	0
Mr. George's ch a g Diamond, 11st., Owner	0
Mr. George's ch a g Khamgaon, 11st., Mr. Buchanan	0

This seemed to promise a good race. Ginger Diamond and Mohawk got away pretty well together, but when half the distance had been covered, the whole lot were going abreast. Ishmael slowly forged ahead of the crowd and was never afterwards in danger, winning by four lengths. Mulatto was a good third. Time—1min. 11secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Polo Stakes.—3 furlongs.

Major Beaver's b a h Mischief, 11st. 7lbs., Cap. Barton	1
Mr. Cecil's ch c b m Naughty Girl, 11st. 4lbs., Owner	2
Mr. Macdonald's b a h Mac, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	3
Major Beaver's g a h French Grey, 11st. 7lb., Owner	0
Mr. Pease's ch c b Raby, 11st. 7lbs., Owner	0

This was rather a hollow affair. French Grey sprang off with the advantage at the start and made the running for a short distance, when Mischief took first place, and came in with a rush. Time—46½ secs.

THE CHHATRE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following is the text of the progress report of the Chhatre Memorial Committee for the year 1885, read at the annual general meeting of the committee and of the subscribers held on the 14th May, in the Ganesh Wasudeo Joshi Hall, Poona:—

The secretaries of the Chhatre Memorial Fund Committee have much pleasure in submitting their report of the operations of the Chhatre Memorial Committee during the last year. There was very little during the year worth particular notice, except that the general progress of the fund was rapid and satisfactory. The report, therefore, could not but be meagre as compared with that of the year 1884.

2. At the last annual meeting held on the 12th of May 1885, among other resolutions it was resolved that the Agent of the Chhatre Memorial Committee should visit some of the important places in the Central Provinces and Northern India. Accordingly, the agent, Mr. Vishnu Sakharam Behle, left Poona on the 2nd of June 1885. He visited the following places:—Bombay, Nasik, Yeola, Bhosawul, Burhanpore, Indore, Mabeshwar, Ratlam, Nagpur, Wardha, Amraoti, Akola, Dhar, and Dewas; and then returned to Poona in February last. He has succeeded in collecting about Rs. 2,000. Besides this, His Highness Tukojirao Holkar has promised to contribute Rs. 450, on condition that the Chhatre Memorial Committee establish an Astronomical Class and an Observatory in connection therewith. It may here be mentioned that the Chief of Dhar and the Chief of Dewas have contributed Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, respectively, and the Chief of Ratlam Rs. 50. The agent also brought considerable sums from the other places mentioned. It would be not out of place here to state that Mr. Behle rendered much useful service to the committee, and that most of the moffusil collections are due to his exertions. The secretaries therefore take this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Behle on behalf of the Chhatre Memorial Committee.

3. In September 1885, a deputation of the Chhatre Memorial Committee waited on His Highness Sayajirao, the Gaekwar of Baroda, and His Highness was pleased to contribute Rs. 200 towards the Fund.

4. The secretaries feel great pleasure to observe that along with individual sympathisers of the late Prof. Chhatre from among the people themselves, Government also have shown their sympathy in a substantial form by settling a monthly pension of Rs. 100, debitable to the Daxina Fund, on Nana Saheb's widow. This pension, it is hoped, will prove a great help to the Chhatre family—great help, indeed, such as the Fund Committee would not have been able to render, even if they had so intended. Government may be said, therefore, to have largely contributed towards the Memorial Fund itself, and do therefore deserve to be thanked by the committee.

5. The total receipts up to date stand at Rs. 9,200* as against Rs. 6,900 on the day of the last annual meeting, and the expenses at Rs. 700. Of the total collections, therefore, Rs. 2,300 is the amount collected during the year under report. It will thus be seen that the cash in hand is Rs. 8,500, out of which Rs. 8,100 have been deposited in the Bombay Bank, and Rs. 400 kept as balance in hand.

6. Subscriptions to the amount of about Rs. 3,000 have still remained unrealized. Besides, the secretaries are of opinion that if the agent works for a year more in the Southern Mahratta Country and the Guzerat, the funds may be raised to about Rs. 14,000.

7. As regards the form which the memorial should take, it was resolved at the last annual meeting that the funds should be devoted to such purposes as would promote Astronomical studies, and it is satisfactory to note that the resolution has been approved of by most of the subscribers in the mofussil.

8. In conclusion, the secretaries have to thank the Hon. K. T. Telang, R. B. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Rao Saheb Gangadhar Narsinha Kelkar, R. S. Shamrao Narayan, Mr. Mahadeo Vyankatesh Lele, R. S. Krishnajee Sidheshwar Deva, R. S. Ramchandra Chintamon Dike, R. S. Balwantrao Govind Mahajan, Messrs. Gopalrao Hari Bhide, Rambhajeerao Mahadik, B. V. Gokhale, Vasudeorao Paranjpe, Raghunath Balcrishna Talwalker, the editors of the Nagpur *Samachara* and the *Pramoda Sindhu*, and Babu Bipen Krishna Bose, for the cordial assistance they were pleased to render to the cause o the memorial fund by proving useful to the agent while he was touring in the mofussil.—We have, &c.,

M. G. RANADE.
R. G. BHANDARKER.
G. N. KELKAR.
N. K. DHARAP.
Secretaries, Chhatre Memorial Committee.

Poona, May 14.

* As the account books are with Mr. G. N. Kelker the working secretary, who has recently gone to Kolhapur on service, only approximate figures had to be given in this report. These will be checked as soon as the books are received.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of yesterday's paper states what progress Lady Dufferin's Fund has made and has been making in a comparatively short time. Will you kindly give publicity, through your columns, to the accompanying letter on the subject addressed to the Collector of Kaira by a Municipal Commissioner of this place, if only as a proof of the keen interest felt in such a noble cause in the mofussil?—Yours, &c.,

S. N. MEHETTA.

Having read through the columns of the newspapers various discourses about female medical aid for women, whose sentiments of delicacy and refinement carry them so far that they would suffer and die of a disease, and, perhaps, leave the inheritance to their children. rather than call in the assistance of a male doctor, and having fully considered the various means and methods whereby to relieve the sufferings and ensure happiness in many a home, I have come to certain conclusions which, if they recommend to your judgment' may be promulgated to the various public bodies in the district with a view to their being put in practice.

So many women leading a *purdha* life suffer from recondite diseases which they will not reveal even to their husbands, that it may safely be affirmed with truth that early deaths, strange diseases, total unhealthiness and physical as well as moral debilities take their first root in their influences of scruples and prejudices engendered by old custum.

In this district, where the population is generally of the *kunbi* and the cultivating class, the people, with very few brilliant exceptions, are naturally slow to realize the importance of the subject, and of the physical, moral, social and intellectual benefits to be derived therefrom, much less can they be inspired with enthusiasm and zeal for a sustained and generous action, even for the alienation of the sufferings of their wives, daughters and sisters.

Under such a society, and with no fund at hand to carry out this great end of the amelioration of the condition of women, the following course has suggested itself to me:—

1st. An institution under the superintendence and management of a female practitioner, under the control of the Civil Surgeon of the District and a committee be founded.

2nd. India being in the centre and a thriving city, with persons who can appreciate more or less the blessing of a concerted action, and where many patients can repair with comparative ease and convenience, seems to me be the fittest place for such an institution.

3rd. The aim of this institution should be twofold, viz., to give medical aid to women suffering from various sorts of diseases; and, 2ndly, to prepare nurses and midwives, who, if they cannot do any good, will not do any arm.

The latter object cannot completely be gained, but "when a midwife is so bad as to jump upon her patient by way of accelerating her recovery after her confinement, with the training sufficient to teach such a practitioner to leave the woman alone would be extremely desirable, even if it went no further." "The terrible incapacity of an ordinary midwife is so great that one cannot pass over the subject in silence without proposing to give them some instructions on most important heads."

4thly. Pecuniary difficulties to carry out ends, however noble and beneficial, present themselves on the foreground, but I should ask every reasonable gentleman to take hint from the following words of the Hon. Mr. Melvill. He says: "The municipalities and other local boards throughout the Presidency may do much to further the objects of the Association by providing female wards in the hospitals under their charge, by establishing female dispensaries, and by employing female doctors and trained nurses." The same opinion is expressed by Lady Dufferin, who first started the noble and philanthropic idea, when she wrote the following:—"I sincerely hope to see the municipalities and the local boards showing an increased interest in the question, each one doing something substantial for the benefit of the women within their jurisdiction. Through them really rapid advance might be made and a permanent and self-sustaining character would be given to the work."

Taking these hints from these two personages of authority, I submit the various committees might be asked to contribute to the common object, each according to its circumstances and the necessities of the case.

Rs. 200 per mensem will, for the present and in the commencement, be sufficient to cover the expenses on fixed charges, medicines, &c. Rs. 300, or, if need be, a little more be given off as salary. Thus the total amount of expenditure might be estimated at Rs. 500 per month, half of which might be contributed by the various municipalities, and the other half by the local boards. As for the buildings they might be hired until better times, when by the munificence of some generous and illustrious gentleman, if he chooses to connect his name with such on eminent cause, the institution is supplied with one of its crying wants.

There seems no illegality if the various boards cooperate with one another in a common cause, for the Acts have made special provisions for such contingencies; on the other hand, it is one of the duties of the boards to establish and maintain public hospitals and dispensaries and provide the public with medical relief.

5thly. Meanwhile a subscription list may be opened under the auspices of a Central Committee of 14 persons in all, two being chosen from each taluká, under the presidency of a president of the District Board. This committee will have its branches opened in each sub-district, not only to collect subscriptions, but to bring pure facts to the notice of the ignorant mass, and let no misapprehension prevail on the point. The money thus obtained may be deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and the interest may either be allowed to increase till it is capable of supporting another branch, or may be distributed in scholarship or scholarships to females of this district desirous of acquiring higher attainments.

Thus slowly, though surely, a satisfactory result will be arrived at to the future good of the female sex. Minute particulars may be fixed in a very short time, if the general features of my proposition are approved.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his speech on the occasion of introducing the Income-tax Bill, the Viceroy referred to the subject of appointing a Financial Commission in such strong terms that the public in all parts of the Empire was led to entertain high hopes of substantial results from the inquiry. But when the constitution of the Committee was made known, the hopes once raised were blighted. It was feared that the committee of officials would not go beyond proposing reduction of a few *pallewallahs* here and a few clerks there. But we have been soon undeceived; the committee have shown that though the Government of Lord Dufferin was not prepared to satisfy the legitimate demands of the public, they are; and in this sense of duty they have addressed a circular letter to the leading public bodies in the Empire. I learn that suggestions have been invited from over seventy-five associations and as many or more individuals besides Government officials. This is a tolerably large number; and I have reason to believe that if the circular note is cordially responded to, the Committee would be willing to consult many more. In the initial stage of their inquiry the committee have acted very properly, and if the leaders of public opinion now perform their part of the duty, the Committee may be able to show satisfactory results in spite of the official nature of its constitution.

In the circular letter of 24th March, the Secretary to the Committee clearly states the scope of the present inquiry, and gives the public definite idea as to what line their representations may and may not adopt. Mr. Jacob suggests that though the Committee is not empowered to investigate or propose any scheme of reform in the administration as such, it can investigate, propose or recommend schemes that tend to reduction of expenditure. Any scheme that may be suggested has, besides its tendency to reduction to satisfy another, before the Committee can accept it as one deserving consideration. This second condition is that the change proposed ought to cause a saving to the Treasury, *without causing diminution in efficiency*. Both the conditions are very reasonably imposed, and I perfectly agree with them in thinking before any administrative reform can be acceptable, it should satisfy both these conditions. Since the appointment of the Committee was announced, I have been collecting and collating my notes so as to be able to embody my views into one or more acceptable schemes. I have done so, and would have sent them to you for publication at once, but the efficiency standard has puzzled me a little, and I am at a loss to find what is to be the true touch of such schemes. Is it the present state of the administration or of the individual departments? Is it that of departments in self-governed England? Or is it that of some ideal government? Before this standard of comparison is known it would be difficult to make up my mind, whether I should submit my proposals to the Committee or should pigeon-hole them. The circular then refers to the practical portion of the suggestions, and points out the direction in which assistance may be useful. It may be suggested if "salaries can be curtailed, certain offices can be abolished or amalgamated, the number of officials can be reduced, the cost of contingent expenditure or stores can be diminished." These four cover most of the ground and include most of the means by which expenditure can be reduced, and if all or most of these are availed of by the Committee a large saving is possible. To this exhaustive list of "the ways and means" to effect a saving I may be allowed to add one more item, whether the mode of conducting business can be modified. I have personal experience of the working of certain departments, and I may say that if only by the mode of conducting business followed in these is altered a little, they would give considerable relief to the treasury.

In the last paragraph of the letter, the Secretary, Mr. Jacob, gives the procedure the Committee wish to adopt in their research. I take the liberty of suggesting that there is room for improvement, and should the Committee be pleased to adopt the following suggestion their work will be much more facilitated. My idea is that the Committee should act rather as judges, the parties to the cause being Government on the one hand and the public on the other. Each party should make a statement of its case before the committee, who would then frame issues, take evidence and report its decision to Government. The public is at present at a disadvantage, inasmuch as it has no information beyond the several reports of Government; these are condensed summaries of the working of the departments, and the public, therefore, cannot go beyond making a few theoretical suggestions or urge sentimental objections. But the case would be otherwise if the case for reduction is made out and placed before the public from the Government point of view. We can then criticise the same or suggest if it be possible to go further than what Government may propose, and the Committee would be better able to weigh arguments on each side.

The committee is instructed to direct its attention to the provincial contracts. The discussions on the Income-tax Bill sounded the first alarm, and since then attempts have been made to throw doubt on the success of the arrangements entered into with the Local Governments in 1870, and subsequently modified at each revision. This question of the provincial contracts leads us into the discussion of the larger scheme of financial decentralization, and I should be very sorry, indeed, if this question should be decided against us and in favour of the present Government of India. Sir Auckland Calvin states in his Financial Statement of the current year (*vide* p. 27) that to the extent of £400,000 contributions from the surplus balances of the provincial Governments have already been called for. This is done to ensure *budgetary equilibrium*. If you would compare this 27th paragraph of the Financial Statement with the first nine paragraphs of the resolution of Lord Ripon's Government, No. 3353, dated September 30th, 1881, you would see that the reversal of Lord Ripon's policy has already commenced.

Poona, May 10. N.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

THE DOCK EXTENSION LOAN.

Read Government Resolution No. 207, dated 4th May, communicating letter from the Government of India, which states, in reply to an enquiry made by the Trustees, that, so far as can at present be seen, they may count on the Government of India being able to advance them the money required in connection with the dock extension, *viz.*, 50 lakhs, on 1st September next.

Resolution.—The necessary three months' notice of re-payment of money borrowed from the Bank of Bombay should be given on 1st June.

WATER GAUGES.

Read memo. by the chairman, dated 5th March, directing that the Engineer be called upon to consult with the Port Officer as to piers at which feet might be marked to show the depth of water alongside. Read report by Engineer, dated 16th April, stating that the Port Officer is of opinion that the following piers should be marked:—Mody, south and east faces; Carnac, south and east faces; Mazagon, east face; Apollo, east face and round head. The Engineer states that to cut the figures in the stone will cost each, say, Rs. 30, and painting six times a year would cost probably Rs. 12, so that the estimate for the whole would be seven gauges at Rs. 30, equal to Rs. 210, and maintenance Rs. 84 per annum. He states that unless these gauges are kept constantly clean, they will not be of the slightest use to anybody, and that an objection to the incision of the figures in the stone is the difficulty in again removing them, should an alteration in the depth become necessary. He further states that these gauges would be all at different levels, as none of the bunders has the same levels all round. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Six wooden gauges, at Rs. 30 each, are sanctioned for the following bunders:—Mody, east face, 1; Carnac, south and east faces, 2; Mazagon, east, 1; Apollo, east face and round head, 2.

WORKING HOURS FOR TRAFFIC.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 1st April, recommending that a fence be erected at the south end of the east wharf harbour side with *chevaux-de-frise*, similar to the present boundary, from the existing fence to the sea face, and also that *chevaux-de-frise* be attached on the north extreme boundary, so as to enable his department to completely close the east wharf to traffic after and before working hours. He also asks that in the south-east fence a wicket-gate be constructed for the police patrol to pass through. He states that it is intended to permit landings and embarkings before and after working hours only at the steps in front of the Dock Master's quarters. Read report by Engineer, dated 8th April. He states that the north end of the east wharf fence terminates in a stone pillar, which is built on the edge of the coping of Malet Basin and at the end of the permanent stone boundary wall; that the latter wall is built so close to the coping that no man could pass along the narrow ledge remaining unless assisted by a rope or other means of catching hold of the top of the wall; that there is no need, therefore, to put any further protection at this end, but that the narrow ledge referred to can be dressed off for about 5 feet, and thus render it absolutely impassable. The Engineer recommends that the present fence and gate at the south end of the shed be removed and re-erected at the north end running across the wharf and terminating in a stone pillar 4 feet square at the base. Estimated cost, Rs. 214. Read further report by Dock Superintendent, dated 13th April, stating that the existing fence south side of M. shed has proved very useful for better regulation of traffic, and that it should remain—the suggestions made by the Engineer to be sanctioned in addition. Read further report by Dock Superintendent, dated 16th April. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 28th April, estimating cost at Rs. 463; he states that there is sufficient fence in stock, also a terminal, so that the estimate only includes gate and erection.

Resolution.—These alterations in the fence and in the coping are sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 463, to be charged against allotment for contingent works, Prince's Dock, for the current year.

BUILDINGS ON APOLLO BAY RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th May, submitting an offer from Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotanee for a lease for 50 years of 1,066 6·9 square yards land on Apollo Bay Reclamation at the following rents:—For first 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum. For next 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. For remaining 30 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum. He states that the applicant proposes to put up a building of three floors on 1,036 square yards, and to spend on it Rs. 35,000. Read memo. by Chairman, dated 8th May.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted as proposed, but on condition that Rs. 42,000 instead of Rs. 35,000 is spent upon the building, and that the design is approved by Trustees' Engineer.

PLANTS FOR PUBLIC GARDENS.

Read letter from the Chairman, Garden Committee, Kurrachee, dated 24th April, asking that the bunder rate of 4 annas per cart-load on plants be also charged at the Dock, or that plants for public gardens may be passed free. He also asks that animals for their zoological collection be passed free. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, plants and animals for public gardens in India may, till further notice, be shipped or landed at the Dock or at any of the Port Trust bunders free, the shippers or consignees supplying their own labour.

PORT APPOINTMENTS.

Read extracts from Government Resolution No. 146, dated 26th March, replacing at the disposal of the local Government the appointment of 2nd Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, and intimating that the designations of the 2nd and 3rd Assistant Port Officers should now be changed. Read report by the Port Officer, dated 7th April. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. Read further memo. by the Port Officer, dated 7th May. Read letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, dated 10th April, enquiring whether the appointment of 2nd Assistant Port Officer should not be abolished as recommended by the Trustees.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees do not consider the appointment of 2nd Assistant Port Officer necessary, and that they propose to substitute the title of "Assistant Conservator" for that of "3rd Assistant Port Officer."

Government should be asked to sanction the following alterations in pilotage bye-laws necessitated by the proposed changes. "Prefatory" No. 2, omit the word "first" before "Assistant." (3) To be altered to "There shall also be one or more dock masters, who shall be under the control of the Port Officer and his assistant, and who shall have control over the harbour masters and pilots." (4) "For Port Officer and his assistants," substitute "Port Officer and his assistant." (24) For "the Port Officer or one of his assistants," substitute "the Port Officer or his assistant or a dock master." (25) Add after "officers of his department" (including the dock masters.)" In additional pilotage bye-laws. (No. 6) For "or his first assistant" substitute "or his assistant." (No. 7) For "or any of their assistants" substitute "or their assistant." (No. 8) For "and his or their assistants" in 3rd and 4th lines substitute "and his or their assistant." For "or his assistants" in the 7th line substitute, "or his assistant."

THE MODY BAY ESTATE.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th May, submitting an offer from Messrs. Maistry Nanabhoy Bhoodardas, Gheflabhoy Dowlutram, and Jaykissondas Runchordas to lease for 50 years 355 5-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Port Trust Estate at the following rents:—For 1st 10 years, Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum. For next 10 years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. For remaining 30 years, Rs. 2¼ square yards per annum. He states that the applicants propose to build on 335 square yards a structure of three floors, and to spend on it Rs. 15,000. He recommends acceptance of the offer.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Statement showing that Rs. 1,608 was collected on behalf of Municipality for toll on carts between 2nd April and 2nd May:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 8th May 1886.	For the week ending 8th May 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	30	20
" " out of "	21	33
" transported "	13	22
" attended to "	...	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th May 1886.	For week ending 7th May 1885.
Vessels entered	15	14
" left	12	16
" remaining in Dock	18	13

INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

THE Bishop Elect of Manchester and Mrs. Moorhouse arrived on April 19 in Queen's-gardens, Bayswater, after a journey of thirty-seven days from Melbourne; and on the following day his lordship received one of the representatives of the *Pall Mall Gazette* who gives the following account of the interview:—

Asked by our representative whether there was much drunkenness in Victoria, the Bishop said that there was among the English emigrants, but comparatively little among the Australian-born population. There were no facilities at reputable public-houses in the towns for drinking bouts, but in lonely country public-houses means of drinking to excess undoubtedly existed. He mentioned a typical case. He was going up to Oruco, a remote district in the mountains, and at a roadside inn he saw an old man, very hale and hearty-looking, reputed to be ninety years of age, very drunk. He asked the landlady, a respectable woman, why she allowed the man to be so intoxicated, and she replied that he had formerly been a shepherd, and was now a gardener at the neighbouring station of Euse. He was generally one of the soberest men in the place, but he celebrated his birthday by three days of intoxication. The Bishop asked why the landlady allowed him to injure his health and waste his substance. She replied that one year she refused to serve him, and he went to a small shanty in the mountains, where they gave him such bad whisky that he was ill for a long time. Further asked what the man said when his bout was over, the landlady replied that he said that three months before his birthday he was anticipating it and three months after remembering it with delight. The rest of the year, he added, goes on as it can. The Bishop said that, with regard to the Irish question, the details of Mr. Gladstone's scheme were not known when he left Melbourne, but the feeling in the colony was very strong in favour of the unity of the Empire, and Australian loyalty was intense. He expressed himself warmly in favour of Imperial Federation, and said that the Australian cricketers coming here, and our home team going to the colony, and England giving to Sydney such a Bishop as Dr. Barry, no less than the employment or Australian citizens soldiers, tended to bind together the mother country and the colony. He said that in England no idea existed of the great future before the Australian colonies, and he should be happy if he could make English statesmen realize the importance of colonial questions. In Melbourne they cared little for mere distinctions of party, and the colonists had been aggrieved at our treatment of such questions as the German occupation of New Guinea and of the French claims to the Hebrides.

Our representative asked his lordships to state the exact circumstances under which some time ago he allowed an interchange of pulpits in Melbourne, and he said that he had sanctioned preaching by others than those episcopally ordained because, whether considered as clergymen or only as laymen, he thought that there could be no harm, when Origen a layman, had preached before Bishops, in permitting it. However, the matter was referred home to Sir J. P. Deane, the Vicar-General, and other lawers, who said that it was illegal. As to the voyage home, the Bishop said that he had played vigorously at cricket on board ship, being a believer in athletics, and Mr. Moorhouse told of a fancy dress ball to relieve the tedium of the voyage. Asked whether it was true that Lord Salisbury, when Secretary of State for India, had offered him the see of Calcutta, the Bishop replied that it was; and to a further question whether he knew the late Prime Minister his lordship said that Lord Robert Cecil had lived in the parish of St. John the evangelist, Fitzroy-square, when he was the incumbent. He received the offer of the see of Manchester at an out-of-the-way place in Victoria, a special messenger on horseback bringing the telegram.

The Bishop said quite spontaneously, after speaking of the growth of the colony, and particularly of Melbourne, since our representative saw it more than twenty years ago—mentioning a bank being erected at a cost of £100,000—"I drove up Regent-street to-day and said to myself. Is this the chief street of the capital of the Empire? Its buildings are mean indeed compared with those of Collins-street. I was a little more favourably impressed," he added, smiling, "with Northumberland-avenue." Our representative saw that the Bishop wished to reserve his judgment as to his new sphere of work till he knew more of the diocese; but he said that he believed he should find the Lancashire people, as he did those of Sheffield, very warm-hearted. He alluded with evident pleasure to the way in which, when curate of Sheffield, he had been instrumental with other clergymen in establishing night classes for working men, there being nearly 500 under instruction and seventy teachers. He especially mentioned one clergyman—the Rev. Greville Chester—of whom the men were so fond that he believed they would have died for him. Mr. Chester had lived among the working classes in the plainest way, and kept a supply of food for the hungry in the house, and when he was ill the sympathy and distress of the working men was, the Bishop said, wonderful. He had, of course, he said, many plans for the future, but he must know the people and their wants before deciding on what was best. As to his views, he said, "I think that a Bishop of the Church should be as comprehensive as the Church herself, and should consider in the bestowal of preferment not so much the theological opinions of his clergy as their earnestness and fidelity in work." He said that he had the greatest possible regard for his predecessor, and he looked forward with great pleasure to taking up his work and winning the affections of the Lancashire people. He had been in Manchester, though he had never officiated there, and knew one or two of the clergy, including the Dean, but had at present no lay acquaintances.

TRADE IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

ACTING CONSUL EXHAM, in his report to the Foreign Office on the trade and commerce of Raratonga for 1885, says:—"An impetus has been given to the trade of this group during the past year, owing to the New Zealand Government subsidising a steamer for service in the Pacific. During the last ten years the trade has been rapidly increasing, as in the year 1872 the exports hardly came up to 100,000*l*., while in this year, 1884 to 1885, the exports are 29,190*l*. 13s. 4d., and the imports 26,271*l*. 15s. 6d. By far the largest portion of the trade of this group is done with New Zealand, as this year the exports to the French colony of Tahiti are 5,485*l*., while the balance—viz., 23,705*l*., has been sent to New Zealand. By the returns kept at this Consulate, the total number of vessels entering at this port has been 107, with a gross tonnage of 7,541. The prospects for the next year are not so good, as the decline in the price of cotton in the home markets has seriously affected the cultivation of this article; but as planters are now planting new seed of fine staple cotton, it is to be hoped that things will brighten. The great drawback is the labour question; by the laws of the islands no foreigners are permitted to import labour, and the natives are too independent to work, except at high rates."

MILITARY CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PRESS.

"AN officer of the Reserve list" writes to the *Times*:—"There appears in this month's General Orders by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief a paragraph so far-reaching in its consequences and crippling so severely military progress that I hope that even now, when public attention is concentrated on the absorbing Irish question, you may think the paragraph worthy of notice in your columns. The paragraph runs as follows:—"They *i.e.*, (officers and soldiers) are not to attempt to prejudice questions under investigation by the publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions." Just for one moment notice the effect of this order. All over the world, in every branch of military art, whether it be national defence, administration, organization, equipment, strategy, or tactics, rapid progress is to be found going on; but progress implies not only close observation but uncertainty as to the right path to choose, and, further progress sometimes involves sacrifices which a nation may not be disposed to make until its sympathy has been secured by belief in their necessity. Able as may be the military officials at the Horse Guards and the War Office, their powers of observation are but limited and they cannot thoroughly search the whole field of inquiry, nor does official training lead them to take a very wide view of observations brought by others to their notice, nor are all the observers to whom they could apply known to them. As in all other sciences, the right direction for military progress can be determined only after the fullest and freest discussion, and no mere official report or minute convinces the outside public. And yet this order at once deprives the nation of the vast assistance which can be given in these matters by the large number of military men outside the official circle, men who have made one or more of the various branches of military art a life-long study. Henceforth, those of us who verbally or in writing have sought to endeavour to interest our fellow-countrymen in questions of vital importance to the nation are to hold our peace.

"One well known society of European reputation the Royal United Service Institution, will feel the full force of the blow. Henceforth, its military lecturers may revel in the past and dwell on the glories of the Legion, the Phalanx and the battle of Agincourt; but the present is forbidden ground, and on the future they may not endeavour to throw light. Fortunately for the institution, naval questions can still be brought forward in its theatre, for only last month the first Lord of the Admiralty openly stated at the annual meeting his firm belief in the value of professional discussions. The order of "suppression" will however be inoperative. Editors have plenty of persuasive means at their command, and if they find that an article on some military subject will be acceptable to their readers, that article will be forthcoming; but, unfortunately, as the article will be anonymous the readers will not know what importance to attach to it. In forcing military men to conceal their personality—and military men will write in spite of this order—the authorities are going on a wrong tack. They diminish the feeling of responsibility on the part of the writer; they allow him to assume an authority and importance which he does not perhaps possess, and they lay themselves open to the attacks of unscrupulous men who, writing for money only, garble facts and put forward statements in a way they would not dare to adopt if their names were known. For almost the only time in my life I withdraw behind the anonymous screen, and subscibe myself."

PHOTOGRAPHY IN PRISON.

As a limb of the law photography catches more criminals than any detective. All prisoners are "taken" while in gaol, and copies of the photograph are preserved in books specially set apart for that purpose. Thus when a gaol-bird is "wanted," not for the first time, his portrait is ready to be despatched to all parts of the country and even beyond it if need be. By it the prisoner who poses as "now before the court for the first time" is identified with a Glasgow burglar, with the man who stole a shirt three years ago at Bootle, with a member of a gang of London forgers. Should he be much changed in appearance since last taken, he is photographed again. The largest and choicest collection of photographs of prisoners is at Scotland-yard; but all gaols have book upon book full of them. For myself, I cannot pretend to be of the class of writers who, having "served their time," are not ashamed but proud to record their experiences in print. But if I have not been a convict I have lived frequently with the governor of a prison in the provinces, where my bed-room had once been used as a cell; and I have often been present when the prisoners were being photographed.

The photographs were taken in a corner of the prison-garden, with part of the bare wall of the prison itself for a background. This studio was overlooked by only one window, if window it could be called, for it was the iron grating of the enclosure in which the female prisoners took the air, one at a time, every day. There was generally a face at this grating when the photographs were being taken—occasionally the face of a young woman, though much more frequently of an old one. There was a similar enclosed space for the men, and it seemed to me that they were as seldom past middle-life as the female prisoners were on the sunny side of it. The men and the women took their airings in quite different ways; for while the former stamped up and down the enclosure—which was perhaps 20 ft. long—as if anxious to make the most of their opportunity, the women stood or crouched as if they did not care whether they "took the air" or not. The photographs were taken by a local photographer who had only one leg. He came stumping up to the prison, carrying his apparatus, on certain fixed days. He did not allow his victims to choose their positions. They had to sit on a kitchen-chair, with their hands on their legs, and look quiet. When he got the proper want of expression on their faces he was not long in taking them. A warder was in attendance while they were being photographed.

To glance over a book of prison photographs is to be struck by the hang-dog look of the subjects. In all likelihood you will not find a good-looking man or woman among them. It would be a mistake, however, to infer from this that criminals are always sullen and ugly. There is nothing, I was told by the governor, that a prisoner dislikes more than having his photograph taken in gaol. He knows what the precaution means, and if he is hardened in crime he is aware of its importance. If he be only a beginner, with some conscience left, it shames him. He may have made up his mind to be an honest man hereafter; and it is not pleasant to think that, when he is released that photograph will remain behind. Sometimes it is difficult to get him to sit quietly in the chair; and I remember one woman who wept so much during the ordeal that the photograph was a mere confused blot. This same woman had never shed a tear in court when sentence was pronounced on her, and I sometimes saw her washing out the lobbies of the governor's house, with her face as hard and stolid as a stone. The prison-dress, too, is sufficient in itself to produce a very bad effect. Moreover, the photographs are rudely taken; there is a total indifference to "light and shade effects;" and so long as the face is fairly like, it does not matter for the figure. Full particulars as to height, complexion, etc., are kept in another book. If respectable people were photographed under the same conditions, it may be predicted with confidence that they would not look very much prettier.

The garden in a corner of which these photographs were taken was one of the finest vegetable-gardens I ever saw. It was tended entirely by prisoners, and these, when digging or weeding, had not at all the same look as when they faced the photographer. When there happened to be a man in prison who was a gardener by trade, the governor took advantage of the circumstance to have his garden put in order. My bedroom walls were whitewashed, and had some highly ornamental designs painted on the door by a house-painter who was in prison for assault. I often saw him at work, but was instructed not to enter into conversation with him. He was one of the few prisoners who seemed anxious, seeing that he must be photographed, to have a portrait that did him justice. He "arranged" himself in the chair with much care, and put on a simper that enraged the irascible old photographer into stumping across the green and twisting his head into a position that made smiling impossible. An elderly female, who had been in this very prison oftener than any other person, had a new photograph taken while I was there. Released soon afterwards, she went into the first house she came to and stole an egg. Then she went into the next house to ask them to boil it for her; and a few minutes afterwards she was once again in the hands of the police. The gaol is a home to a woman of this type. Such women sometimes cry when they are set at liberty. They have no place to go to. Among the more noteworthy criminals I saw photographed was one who made some sensation shortly afterwards by breaking out of gaol. He squeezed out between two bars which no child, it seemed, could pass through; and it was three months before they laid hands on him again. Had it not been for the photograph he would probably have remained at large much longer. A policeman in a distant town, who had seen the photograph at the local police station, caught sight of the man at a fair and captured him.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

IT is somewhat difficult to define where the pleasant pratical joke leaves off and the holding up to centempt or ridicule, which the late Lord Cockburn declared to constitute libel, begins. The secretary of the new Forest Fox-hunt, Colonel Martin Powell, has been the subject of some annoyance in the form of a jocose advertisement, which lately appeared with his name and address in a couple of sporting papers, which advertisement represented him to be in quest of a general-utility pack of hounds, capable of hunting foxes three times a week, deer twice, and hare on the remaining lawful day. They would also be required to hunt otter in the summer months. The *raison d'etre* for this jocosity was in a somewhat unpopular suggestion of the Colonel's at a late meeting of the New Forest Deer-hounds. Colonel Powell has for thirty years done loyal service to the New Forest Fox-hunt as secretary, and there is a strong feeling among his friends in the general and the members of the Hunt in particular, that the hoax-advertisement was alike offensive and ungreatful.

A NEW SAFETY LAMP.

THE *British Trade Journal* calls attention to some novelties in the constructions of lamps which have been introduced by the well known makers, Messrs. Defries, of London. The *Journal* says:—The difficulties attendant upon introducing mineral oils are fairly well known to be the possible danger of explosion, as also the smell occasioned. Even though the cost is afterwards so low, yet till recently no lamp has been devised to burn these oils safely. In different directions there have been improvements, but it seems to have been the fortune of Messrs. Defries to have secured a patent that will rival most others. The main principle adopted in the construction is to admit air through the body of the lamp and so through a core right into the middle of the flame. In conjunction with that on the outside, it is claimed that complete combustion is obtained. A feature in the arrangement, too, is the spreading out of the flame, by means of a plate on this centre core, and instead, therefore, of an elongated flame, the light takes the form of a ball. The perfect combustion obtained at all points of the flame is said to ensure the very white brilliancy which we found when the lamp was shown to us. Other advantages, too, are the absence of any smell, whatever the height of the flame, and as the wicks, which are made in one piece, are specially prepared, we were assured that there is seldom, if any, char taking place. These are, it will be well understood, very great results, and when, as we saw for ourselves and from reports of well-known authorities, there is no liability to explosion, and a lamp may be overturned without danger, then the drawbacks attending the use of mineral oils have certainly been minimised. The reservoir is always metal, and various shapes are used according to fancy. Some of these designs are very artistic, and the lamps are being employed for lighting a portion of the exhibition buildings that are not yet fitted with the electric light. A suspension lamp is said to cost only a ½d. an hour for oil to efficiently light a room 20ft. square, and the burner gives a light of 70 sperm candles. These lamps, moreover, possess what appears to be a great merit, inasmuch as they will burn the heavy mineral oils, such as the mineral colza, which flashes at about 285°, and is consequently so safe to tore in bulk.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

DR. LEACH has written to the papers giving his theory of the Pimlico Poisoning Case. He says:—Mrs. Bartlett finds her husband apparently dead, and sends for assistance. Before Mr. Doggett and I arrive she catches sight of her bottle of chloroform and puts it out of sight—probably into her pocket. A tale hangs to that chloroform she does not desire to make public in the interests of herself, her husband, and others. If it have anything to do with the death, she will produce it soon enough. I arrive, and among her first questions is, "Doctor, what *is* he dead of?" Answer, "I don't know." She keeps her perilous secret and wants an immediate *post mortem*. This did not take place for thirty-eight hours. The *post mortem* over, her first question is, "Do tell me what he is dead of." Answer, "We don't know." Again, her desire to produce the chloroform is repressed by the uncertainty of its having anything to do with her husband's death. To this uncertainty is added my argument that the smell of chloroform must be due to his having swallowed the chlorodyne (which is 1 in 8 of pure chloroform); and she hesitatingly accepts my views, and from very imprudent prudence decides to keep both from me and others her secret until the analyst shall have spoken. But she leaves the chloroform in the rooms with all her other belongings, which are now in charge of the coroner's officer. So little is she suspected by the authorities that no search is made even now, and on the 6th Jan she is allowed to remove all her belongings. Is it, I ask, unreasonable or even a suspicious circumstance against her that she throws away this hated chloroform on her way to Brixton? What advantage to preserve it? If chloroform is found to be the cause of death she will, and does, acknowledge all she knows; if he should have died from other causes or from causes unascertainable by science, then this 6oz. bottle of chloroform will, if found in her possession, perhaps become her own and other's ruin by the exposures the explanation of her possession of it will entail. But on the 26th I tell her of a rumour, a bare rumour, that pure chloroform is the supposed cause of death. The moment for which she has waited has arrived; she candidly tells all she knows about the matter—a candid, frank, and full confession. No woman, I mean no ordinary woman, with only ordinary foresight, could have done more. And this temporary reticence has been construed into a sign of guilt. Supposing that, on the contrary, she had at first rushed forward, chloroform in hand, and before the analyst had discovered for us the cause of death, and said, "Here is some chloroform, perhaps this has killed him." Would not this have been direct evidence of guilt? A suspected person producing her chloroform before anybody knew what the man had died of! And is it to be wondered at that she shrank from telling a tale that began with the improbable, a tale that people with broader minds than the judge who tried the case found almost impossible to believe, and a tale of truth that sounded stranger than any fiction, and that was a stumbling block to an exceptionally intelligent and conscientious jury? Had Mrs. Bartlett intended to tell an untruth she is (Or I am much mistaken) too clever a woman to have invented this.

I may state that there are undisclosed facts in this case too strange for belief by any but eye-witnesses, and though all within my knowledge are distinctly evidence in favour of Mrs. Bartlett, her legal advisers evidently considered them too strong a food for the digestion of a British judge and his jury. In one respect experience has justified their opinion. This much I feel it a duty to state in vindication of my patient's widow.

In conclusion, one word concerning the dead man. Much has been written in the papers and much said from the Bench tending to present the late Edwin Bartlett in a very odious light. I knew him only during the last 21 days of his life; I must state he was not so black as he has been painted. He was a man of the most extraordinary ways and ideas, and since his death we have all learnt that his ideas were stranger than even I knew them to be. He was shy and reticent, especially before strangers, but once he believed in anybody his belief became an implicit faith, and to use a metaphor, his whole heart seemed to go out to them, and his gratitude for trifles was unbounded. There was, too, a something peculiarly "taking" in him, and although a self-made man he was retiring, diffident, and in no sense unmannerly. I confess that with all his oddity I took more than an ordinary interest in the welfare of my late patient.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A LETTER on the present relations between France and Germany, by a Berlin correspondent of the *Politische Correspondenz*, is republished in a prominent position by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and therefore may be supposed to represent more or less accurately the opinions held at the German Foreign Office. The semi-official writer admits that the present feeling in Germany towards France is unfriendly, both in official circles and among the general public, but is careful to add that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, is by no means responsible for this, as he knows how to represent French interests "in a manner which in nowise gives offence in official quarters here." Germany's irritation towards France, continues the writer, is, on the contrary, caused by the Chauvinist demonstrations, which have recently become more frequent and violent, and thereby have brought on the conviction that all efforts to establish durable friendly relations with France are fruitless. Numerous "proofs" are then enumerated in support of this assertion, including the recent publication in Paris of "Avant la Bataille," containing official information of the appointment of prominent members of the French Patriotic League to Government positions; certain utterances of the French Minister of War and other high officers; besides many other indications tending, we are told, to show that all parties in France from the Extreme Conservatives to the Extreme Radicals, are intimately united in hatred towards Germany. The article, which seems to be directed straight at the French Government, concludes with a solemn warning that the official relations between France and Germany may finally suffer if the anti-French feeling in the latter country continues to receive fresh nourishment.

A DANGEROUS UNIVERSITY.

A SENSATIONAL incident is reported from Pesth. A few cracks in the walls of the university buildings had been noticed for a considerable time past; but it was assumed that they were owing to some trifling settlement or drying out of the mortar. But a few days ago a suspicious crackling noise was occasionally heard, and it was thought advisable to have the condition of the building examined by a commission of architects. They reported that a large portion of the building was in imminent danger of tumbling down at any moment, and they advised that its use should at once be discontinued. Under this advice all the apartments occupied as residences by the officials and servants were forthwith evacuated, and the lecture halls, etc., closed. So imminent did the experts regard the probable catastrophe that they refused to allow the books, archives, etc., to be removed, lest lives should be lost in the operation.

P. T. BARNUM ON SUPERSTITIONS.

MR. P. T. BARNUM has written the following letter on the subject of popular superstition:—"If the proposition of my name as an honorary member of the Thirteen Club will aid in the smallest degree in removing the ridiculous and shameful superstition which exists in relation to number thirteen. I shall feel honoured in being so proposed. In my autobiography I dedicated a chapter to number thirteen, and showed by a letter from my clergyman what a fortunate and honoured number it is. It is humiliating that in this nineteenth century the superstition still lingers among intelligent persons. No person ought to be hanged on Friday for the next fifty years. I am in full accord with your society, so far as it tries to expel superstition in regard to number thirteen, or Friday, or anything else. For fifty years I have, so far as possible, made it a point to start my enterprises on Fridays.

LIBELS ON MARRIED WOMEN.

A VERY curious question was decided a few days back as to the power of a married woman, who had been libelled by her husband, to obtain redress. The decision was unfortunately, as most persons will regard it, against the wife; and as the law now stands, and as it was laid down by Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, married couples when separated may libel each other to the utmost extent, provided that the libels do not injure the other party in his or her trade or estate. If the libel affects the pocket, the husband injuring the wife (or *vice versa*) is answerable, for the Master of the Rolls has stated that a wife could sue her husband for damages for a libel on her "in her trade;" but Mr. Justice Smith has as emphatically stated that if the fair fame of a woman is attacked, this is not of the nature of a separate estate, and consequently she has a remedy. The facts of the case in question are interesting. The defendant a public vocalist, married the complainant in 1869, and separated from her in 1875, since which time he would appear to have been living with a person who has assumed his name. Having seen an advertisement in the newspapers with reference to this person, the real wife inserted a rejoinder cautioning theatrical managers and the public at large that the person so announced was in no way related to her husband. This, again, elicited a reply; for, a few days after, the defendant inserted a caution to the theatrical profession in the newspapers, in which he stated that the complainant was "in no way related to himself or his family." This was the libel of which his wife complained, and it was, no doubt, injurious to her in her profession as a musician. The Lord Mayor, however, refused to grant her a summons against her husband, on the ground that she was the wife of the person she desired to prosecute, and she would therefore not be able to give evidence against him. On the case coming before the High Court of Judicature some time since the justices took time to consider their judgment, which Mr. Justice A. L. Smith delivered at great length, recapitulating the facts as they came before the court. The advertisement of which the wife complained appeared in London daily newspaper, and was as follows:—"Mr. * * *, in answer to an advertisement that appeared in last Tuesday's issue of this paper, informs his friends and the public that the person advertising is in no way related to himself or family"—meaning as Mr. Justice Smith remarked, that the complainant was not his wife, disparaging her in her reputation as a respectable married woman, and tending to bring her into redicule and contempt as a person who had lived with the defendant under the pretence that she was his wife, whereas she was in no way related to him. Under the old law, as is well-known, before the passing of the Married Women's Property Acts of 1870, 1882, and 1884, a husband and wife were regarded as one person; they could not take proceedings against each other; a married woman could steal her husband's goods with impunity, for they were her own; and a husband could not grant lands to his wife, for husband and wife in the eye of the law were one person. At the present time, Mr. Justice Smith maintained that the woman could give evidence against her husband, under the old law, in those cases in which she has suffered personal injuries; and under the Married Women's Property Act of 1882, every woman, whether she was married before or after the passing of that Act, had precisely the same remedies for the protection and security of her own earnings and separate property as if she were a single woman; but proceedings can only be taken under the Act for the protection of her property, and criminal proceedings for a personal libel cannot be regarded as being instituted for the protection of the woman's separate property. In conclusion, Mr. Justice Smith remarked:—"It seems to us impossible to hold that an action for libel in a case like the present can be maintained by a wife against a husband. It seems to us, moreover, looking to the complaint made, that it would be impossible to hold that the separate estate, as contemplated by the statute, was ever here in jeopardy. What was damaged, if anything, was the fair fame of the applicant, and that, in our judgment, is not separate estate. We are of opinion, for the reasons above stated, that neither as the law stood prior to 1870, nor since, could a wife criminally prosecute a husband, or give evidence against him, upon a prosecution for personal libel upon herself." The result is that the complainant is without any remedy. Her husband states in advertisements that she is in no way related to him—or, in other words, is not his wife—and the unfortunate woman has no redress; for, as Mr. Justice Smith stated, it is her fair fame, and not her pocket, that has been injured. But to most women reputation is of far higher value than money; and, indeed, for a wife to be publicly stigmatised by her husband, whilst another woman, who has no right to the title, poses as the wife, is an injury which, as a rule, would be far more painful to endure than any pecuniary injury, however severe. As the law now stands, every married woman has full control over her own earnings and separate estate. She can obtain substantial damages, or punish by imprisonment any person, male or female, who may speak any slander or publish any injurious libel against her character, with one exception. Her own husband may do all he can to destroy her reputation, blast her character, and hold her up to contempt and ridicule; and, provided he does not injure her separate property, or libel her in her trade, he can, according to the latest decision, do so with absolute impunity. If, in the present instance, the libel complained of had stated that the complainant was but an indifferent or bad musician, and failed to attract or amuse an audience, the writer, according to the decision of the Master of the Rolls, would have been amenable to the law; but that law, as laid down by Mr. Justice Smith, is totally unable to protect her from the far more serious attacks on her moral character and social status. It is obvious that the state of things thus disclosed calls for immediate amendment. For a grievance of the most serious character, from which, under certain contingencies, every married woman may suffer, the law has provided no remedy. Any husband who has become separated from his wife may, with impunity, give publicity to the falsehood that she has no right to use his name as her own, and thus subject her to the most intolerable of reproaches. This might be the fate of a woman in any rank of society. For an injury of so special a character a special statutory remedy is evidently required.—*Queen*

A RABBIT ATTACKING A EWE.

THE other day, as two English ewes were grazing in a young grass field in the parish of Kinclaven, in Strath-more a grey rabbit made its appearance from a burrow in the field, and attacked one of the ewes in the fashion of a cat, and then ran back for a yard. and, being followed by the ewe, it turned again and made another furious attack, springing on to the face of the ewe and striking it smartly with its feet. The ewe left the mouth of the burrow, and the rabbit then returned to the burrow. It was thought by the onlookers who watched the occurrence that the rabbit had had its young in the whole, and was defending the mouth of the burrow, but it was afterwards found that the rabbit tenanted the hole by itself.

BANCROFT, THE AMERICAN HISTORIAN.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Truth* writes:—A topic of conversation in American society is the lonely state of Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, who a short time ago was left a widower at the age of eight-six. I had a short and agreeable acquaintance with Mrs. George Bancroft, when she and her husband represented the United States Republic at Berlin. Had she lived another year she would have celebrated her golden wedding with Bancroft, who was her second husband. They were an interesting couple. She was ceremonious, without being prim or starched. Her smile showed self-complacency, free, however, from conceit, and certainly a wish to be very gracious. She spoke with deliberation, and yet avoided drawling, and brought out every word with clear distinctness. Mr. Bancroft, a white-bearded, hale old gentleman, with a fine eye that denoted sagacity and quick perception, was, when she spoke of him, "the Minister," or "my husband." He was as ceremonious and as free from starch as his wife. Their mental habits and mode of speech were cultivated before Telegraphese was invented, and the reaction towards blunt Anglo-Saxon phraseology had taken place. Mrs. Bancroft's conversation savoured of "Elegant Extracts." It was picturesquely and prettily old-fashioned. I only knew her when she was staying in an hotel; but I was told that she was a notable, although by no means a fussy, housekeeper, and that the German Crown Princess picked up many American culinary notions when dining at her table—such as cranberry preserve with roast mutton, oyster soup, pumpkin pie, and dough-nuts. I one day had the pleasure of walking round a horticultural show with Mrs. Bancroft, who I found was an enthusiastic rose-fancier, and could teach most of the gardeners who exhibited improved methods of cultivating different species of roses. She was also a walking biographical encyclopœdia. Who was there within the last sixty-six years in Europe or America that either he or she had not known or seen or heard about from mutual friends?

Mr. Bancroft, when few American youths visited Europe, came over to study the part of Germany which produced Luther, and then graduated at Gottingen. He did not find Goethe, whom he went to see, the fine Sir-Thomas-Lawrency kind of gentleman he is represented by his portrayers, but a friendly and unaffected patriarch who looked back on his life as on a pleasant story, and had a careless German way of dressing which struck the young New Englander as showing too great a disregard for personal neatness. The great man's serenity was shaken when he complained how Byron had stolen Manfred from Faust, and showed no sign of confessing his theft. This, the noble poet subsequently told Bancroft at Leghorn, was a—hanged mistake. He never read "Faust" until he was told how he had been charged at Weimar with plagiarising it.

Bancroft was accused of time-serving at the Court of Berlin, and of admiring Bismarck because he was a successful man. The charge was in a degree unfounded. Bancroft was three or four years in Germany at a time of life when opinions are most easily moulded, and when nearly every one he met had had personal reasons to hate Napoleon. The American historian was in sympathy with the German movement towards unity long before Bismarck had entered public life. The fact that he and Bancroft graduated at the same university made them intimate friends when the latter was U. S. Minister at Berlin in the stirring period between the battle of Sadowa and 1874.

JOURNALISTIC DUELLING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT.

IN Paris an epidemic of journalistic duelling seems to have set in. A strange discussion anent Richard Wagner, which seems likely to end in a duel between M. Catulle Mendes, the poet, and M. Paul Foucher, editor of the *National*, has just arisen. The facts, as given by M. Foucher, are these: M. Catulle Mendes lately published a book on Wagner, in the preface of which he stated that the German composer, when struggling in Paris, offered the manager of the Grand Opera the libretto of the "Flying Dutchman" for £20. The book was accepted, and a year later the "Fliegender Hollander" was represented at the Opera, the libretto being signed by a dramatist whom M. Mendes refrains, as he says, from naming, because the author in question is dead. M. Foucher deeming this to be a slur on his father's memory sent two of his staff to M. Mendes to ask for a rectification. A formal letter was also forwarded to the poet, in which M. Foucher stated that in 1841 Richard Wagner offered M. Pillet, then director of the Opera, not a libretto, but a scenario, which was suggested by Captain Marryat's novel. M. Pillet bought the scenario and handed it over to M. Foucher, sen., who, going back to Marryat's book, reconstructed the scenario and wrote the libretto for the opera, which appeared on Nov. 9, 1842. M. Paul Foucher accordingly asked M. Mendes to alter his preface, but to this the latter objects. The imbroglio is, therefore, likely to take a serious turn.

Writing later, the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—The quarrel that was impending between M. Catulle Mendes, the poet, and M. Paul Foucher, editor of the *National*, has been amicably arranged through the intervention of M. Edouard Lockroy. The point submitted to the arbitration of the "Chief Elect of Paris," who in his advancing years has given up literature and art for the prosaic *rôle* of Minister of Commerce, was a rather delicate one. M. Mendes was quite willing to admit M. Foucher's right to a rectification of the statement made about his father's connection with the alterations in the *libretto* of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" although it had been previously published by other writers with impunity. But the poet refused to make the sweeping corrections in the preface to his book which were insisted upon by M. Foucher. The latter then sent his seconds to those of M. Mendes in order to make arrangements for a meeting. M. Tavernier and M. Baronnet, who acted for the poet, said M. Mendes was quite willing to fight, but refuse to regard M. Foucher as the offended party. This was what M. Lockroy was then called upon to decide, and, after a conference with that gentleman, M. Tavernier and M. Baronnet declared that the head and front of M. Mendes' offending lay in the fact that he had used the word "poem" for *scenario*. Wagner, they further contended, did not sell a dramatic poem, but the rough embryonic draft of a play to the director of the Opera. This draft was submitted to M. Foucher, sen., who, it was quite possible, did not know its author when he referred back to Captain Marryat's novel, "The Phantom Ship," and to the popular stories about the Flying Dutchman, in order to construct his "poem." Thus the affair is closed; and the world is spared the spectacle of two fiery Gauls going out to shed a few drops of each other's blood in order to settle a dispute about a person who heartily detested their country.

On Sunday, April 18, M. Charles Laurent, editor of the *Paris*, fought with M. Drumont, at Acheres, and, after the third engagement, wounded his adversary in the upper part of the jaw. The *casus belli* was a derogatory remark about M. Laurent by M. Drumont in a book which he lately published.

The duel between M. Drumont, author of the new book, "La France Juive," and M. Arthur Meyer, editor of the Royalist *Gaulois*, has been postponed, as the wound received by the former in his duel with M. Laurent, editor of the *Paris*, has not yet healed. M. Drumont's seconds will be M. Alphonse Daudet and M. Albert Duruy; while M. Meyer's friends are M. Paul Ferrier, the playwright, and M. de Caduche. M. Drumont has resigned his post on the staff of the Catholic *Monde*. The clerical journals have left him to his fate, because he has fought one duel and is ready to fight another.

HYDROPHOBIA.

AN interesting lecture on M. Pasteur's methods of combating hydrophobia was delivered at the Town Hall, Vienna, by Dr. Frisch, who was recently delegated by an association at Vienna to proceed to Paris and report his impressions. Amongst his audience were Archduke Wilhelm, Princess Metternich, and many scientific and social celebrities. The learned Professor began by observing that M. Pasteur's discovery was not a means for suppressing hydrophobia, but merely for preventing its outbreak. It was not yet as infallible as was generally supposed, and many more experiments would have to be made before it could be considered as such. Meanwhile, it was safer to avoid being bitten at all. The fewer dogs there were the less chance there would be of hydrophobia. There were twelve millions of dogs in Europe, so that for every sixteen men there was one dog. The best protection against evil consisted in muzzling and taxing dogs. The more severe the muzzle regulations, and the higher the rate of the dog-tax, the greater was the guarantee against hydrophobia. In Vienna, for instance, during the year 1884, when the muzzle law was not in force, there were 141 cases of hydrophobia, whereas the following year, when the muzzle regulations were in force, there were only thirty-four. Nothing could be more preposterous than the agitation of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against the use of the muzzle and vivisection. Dr. Frisch then gave a minute description of M. Pasteur's process of inoculation, and concluded by expressing the opinion that it was of the utmost importance for Austria.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—5 cases lavender water, Jackaria Essa; 8 barrels hams, Treacher and Co; 59 cases oilmanstores, G Jewanji and Co; 610 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons; 20 cases hock, Lyon and Co.

Verona s—75 cases candles, E Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rialto s—125 cases candles, A Tyelekhan.

Rosetta s—200 boxes candles, F Masotti and Co; 3 cases Eau-de-Cologne, Volkart Bros; 125 boxes window glass, Mohomedally Abdoolally; 14 packages glass ware, J Runmul.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales yarn, B and A Hormarjee; 500 bales cotton, M Tokersey; 15 bales wool and 12 bales goats' hair, F H Sulliman; 27 bales wool, M Coorjee; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales hemp, Lamjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 111 bales hemp, V Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—480 cwts cloves, T Topen; 140 cwts olibanum, A Hassun; 83 cwts rampatree, 171 cwts ginger, 78 cwts turmeric, 102 cwts olibanum, 358 cwts nuxvomica, 170 cwts cowries, 14 cwts raisins, and 30 cwts myrabollams, A Welljee; 22 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

Thames s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 32 cwts gum, and 7 cwts fishmaws, B Sajun; 300 cwts turmeric, C Khetsee and Co; 11 bales skins, W Canjee and Co; 120 cwts cloves, C Soomar; 4,017 cwts myrabollams, S Ragunath and Co.

Loodiana s—11 cwts shells, L Ludha.

FOR ANTWERP.

Avondale s—1,450 bales cotton, J H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.

Cascapedia s—2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Iran s—9,000 cwts wheat, United Merchants' Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Riversdale s—15,000 cwts rapeseed, 12,000 cwts wheat, and 2,571 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Forbes s—2,000 cwts poppy seed, 175 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

St Bernard s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunbar s—19,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bryn Glass s—435 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 605 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Guildford s—11,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co.

Bretwalda s—3,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bryn Glass s—620 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Berenice s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Taornina s—64 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Castlegate s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

Latimer s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Ardenclutha s—660 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Westbourne s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lalcham s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 14.

Mitchell, Lt., 14th Bo. I., on leave, from Surat.

Jacob, Col., 17th Bo. I., on leave, from Quetta.

Berkeley, Col., Bo. 47th N. Lancashire Regt., on leave, from Hurnai.

Burton, Lt., Mad., 6th P. I., on duty, to join, from Madras.

MAY 15.

Newland, Surgeon. Mad., I. M. D., on duty, from Suakim.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Costobadie, Major, Mad. R. A., on sick leave, to, Melbourne.

Neave, Major, 18th Bl Cavy., on medical certificate, to England.

Triggs, Lt., Bl. 3rd Hussars, on duty, to England.

Mayne, Capt., Bo. 2nd Belooch Regt, on privilege leave, to Australia.

Newnham, Lt., Bo. 10th N. L. I., on privilege leave, to Colombo.

Fanshawe, Capt., Bo. R A., on promotion, to Malta.

Finden, Surgn.-Major, Bl., 13th B. I., on furlough, M. C., to England.

Bayly, Capt., Bo. Q. M. G.'s, on duty, to Karachee.

Burgess, Lt.-Col., Bl. R. A., on duty, to Mean Meer.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Poona, 14th May 1886.

With the sanction of Government the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt A B Mein, S C, Wing Officer and officiating Wing Comdt, 21st Bo Infy, to officiate as D A A G, Bo Dt, with effect from the 7th April 1886, vice Capt Roupell, reported sick, and until further orders.

Capt G F W MacMahon, S C, Wing Officer and officiating Wing Comdt, 3rd Bo L Infy, to perform the duties of D A Qr-mr Genl, Poona Division, in addition to his own, during the absence of Major Reilly on duty at Bombay, or until further orders.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Personal Staff—Lieut A H W Lowndes, 1st Battalion Rifle Bgde, to officiate as A D C to Maj-Genl F R S Flood, C B, Comdg P/Dn, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 25th April 1886.

Surgn G H Bull, M D, in medical charge 1st Bo Lancers, to officiate as Staff Surgn at Poona, during the absence of Surgn Young on furlough, or until further orders.

12th Bo I—Lieut Henry Clowes, 2nd E Y Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 11th May 1886.

29th Bo I—Lieut Col E A Cunningham, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt during the absence of Col Galloway on furlough, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col G F Buyant, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut-Col Cunningham, officiating Comdt.

Capt R C G Mayne, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Lieut-Col Bryant, officiating as 2nd in Command.

The transfers of Lieut E R Hartigan from the 6th Bo Cavy to the 1st Bo Lancers, and Lieut G D Atkinson from the 1st Bo Lancers to the 6th Bo Cavy, as notified in G O C No. 233 of the 7th instant, are hereby cancelled.

With reference to clause 174, I A Circular, dated 31st Dec last, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments in the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

To be Company Commanders—Capt St G M Kirke, R E, attached (Comdg A Co S and M and 4 Co R E); Capt F W Watkins, R E, attached (Comdg No. 4 Co); Capt J Cameron, R E, attached (Comdg No. 1 and officiating Qr-mr), and Interpreter and Supt of Park and Field Train); Capt J D Fullerton, R E, doing duty Officer and Comdg No. 2 Co; and Lieut H J W Brownrigg, R E, doing duty Officer and Comdg No. 3 Co and officiating Adjutant and Supt of Instn; with effect from the 16th Dec 1885.

To be Company Officers—Lieut H V Briggs, RE, attached to No 2 Co; and Lieut C E Baddalay, RE, attached to No 2 Co (offg doing duty Officer); with effect from the 16th Dec 1885; Lieut C S Ross, RE, attached to No 1 Co, with effect from the 8th March 1886; Lieut E D Bullen, RE, attached, and Lieut T Harrison, RE, attached, with effect from the 16th April 1886.

To be additional Company Officers for service.—Lieut H C J Birdwood, RE, attached, with effect from the 24th April 1886.

Surgn-Major B C Keelan, I M S, Civil Surgn and Supt Medl School, Hyderabad, Sind, returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 10th May 1886.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave:—R A—Lieut H F Ashwith, (D 2) for 6 months on private affairs.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd E Y Regt—Lieut-Col H T Jones-Vaughan, for 15 months, on private affairs.

1st Oxford L I—Lieut H A Terry, for 6 months [illegible] urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leav[illegible] England with the necessary subsidiary le[illegible]:—

2nd Bo I—Lieut-Col H J Stock (s c), f[illegible] from 1st June 1886, on private affairs, und[illegible] Rules of 1886.

The undermentioned officer has lea[illegible] —Medl Staff—Surgn-Major E C R W[illegible] in England from 28th April to 27th O[illegible] medical certificate.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMAN[illegible] IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th May 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the f[illegible]ing appointments:—

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut N G Woodyatt[illegible] Wing Officer, on probation 33rd Bengal Infy, t[illegible] Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, vice Wright, [illegible] furlough.

19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut J A Douglas, Offg Wing Officer on probation 13th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, vice Turner, appointed Adjt, Viceroy's Body-Guard.

The Horse Guards having notified that Col E L Hercy, 2nd Battn Rl West Surrey Regt, will be placed on half pay on the 6th May 1886, on completion of four years' service as Regimental Lieut-Col, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Major J C Duke, 1st Battn West Riding Regt, is directed to proceed to Simla, for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept.

Military Works Dept.—Capt S C Turner, R E, is transferred from the Meerut to the Presy and Oudh Command, Military Works, and is posted to the Fort William Divn.

Capt G C P Onslow, R E, on return from Field Service, is posted as an attached officer to the Presy and Oudh Command, Military Works.

The following order is confirmed:—Sirhind Division order, No. 293, dated 14th April 1886, transferring Lieut H F Chesney, R E, from the Umballa to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—Lieut F M Turner, King's Own Borderers.

Lieut A M C Dale, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Umballa for duty with No. 7 (Mountain) Batty 1st Bgde, Northern Divn.

Lieuts H S King and F J Aylmer, R E, are confirmed in the appointment of Company Commander, Bengal Sappers and Miners, with effect from the 16th Dec 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in Persian, agreeably to the provisions of section 24, Bengal Army Regulations:—Lieuts F W P Macdonald, Bengal S C; J Ramsay, Bengal S C; and Surgn D B Spencer, I M S.—5th April 1886.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut W Triggs, 3rd Hussars, recently promoted from the 6th Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to England to join his Regt.

The C in C in India is pleased to sanction an exchange of places on the Indian Roster of service, between the undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff:—Surgns G T H Thomas and T P Woodhouse.

With the sanction of Govt, the following order is confirmed:—Meerut Division order, No 312, dated 24th March 1886, appointing Major Pearson, R A, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, with effect from 24th March 1886, as a temporary measure, on completion of his tenure of Staff service in the Qr Mr Genl's Dept.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—2nd Batn Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut-Col F W Robertson, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

4th Batn Rifle Bgde—Major J D Mansel, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Indian Medical Service—Surgn-Major W E B Moynan (in Medical charge, 40th Bengal Infantry), on medical certificate, to hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Rules of 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·725
Temperature of the Air	85·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	178

* From midnight to midnight.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs. 97 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	„ 99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	„ 101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	„	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	„	£1	Nominal.
Ditto Deferred Annuity	„	£100	Nominal.
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	„	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	„	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	101 8
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	99 0 a 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905) ...	99 0 a 99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	99 4 a 99 8
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881	97 0 a 97 4
5½ Per Cent. of 1886	101 6 a 101 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 a Noml.

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic ...	...Nominal.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...100 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...102 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...100 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) do. do.	...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 96 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) FortGlosterJute	102 0 a 10
8 Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills	Nml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1881 (1886) Howrah Mills	...102 0
6 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) do. (New issue)	...100 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...105 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8 Per Cent. 1881 ... Kornufuli Assn.	...100 0
10 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea...	...104 0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah...	103 0 a 104
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills	103 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...	1	5 21-32
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	5¾
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5 17-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5½
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5⅞
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight ...	1	5¾
Do for payment, 6 months' sight ...	1	5 29-32

Secretary of State's drafts last Drawings, 21st April, 1886—

Average rates...	1	5¾
Telegraphic Transfers, 21st April, 1886	1	5 13-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(*4th Feb.* 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	830
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	325N
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	85

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Adulpore Terai (Darig.) ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
mluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
rcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	6 p. ct. ‡	[illegible]
ompany...	£20	5 ad-int.	540
rrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	......	100
(Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
achar)...	100	nil. ‡	34
ntributory	80	nil. ‡	23
(Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	120
contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60
(Assam)	£10	3 ad-int.	165
holah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
ral (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	115x
ntral Terai (Darig.)	100	nil. ‡	45
handypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55x
rra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
ta Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50x
umta Tea Co....	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
lonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	27
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct. *	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	5 p. ct. *	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	4 ad.-int.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	2½ ad-int.	156
Do. do. B..	£10	2 ad.-int.	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	71
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	126
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	......	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad.-int.	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	......	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	120
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	85
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	75
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	5 p. ct. *	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
Lower Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p. ct. *	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	82
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dct.
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar ...	100	......	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	40
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. *	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darig.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	50	10 p. ct. ‡	10 d. x
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	......	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	83
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	25
Washabarie W. Doors	100	......	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations. Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,350
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	Par.‖
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	72
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Bengal Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Bengal Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	38
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	103
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	92
Calcutta Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	53
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	22 p. ct.	109
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4 p. ct.	107
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	y 10½ p.ct.	100
Cawnpore Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60N
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	50
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	97
Darj. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Deoghur Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	8 as.
Do. contributory	2	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	26
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	13
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	75
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hoogly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	56
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2⅝ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	3 p. ct.	60
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p ct.	125x
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	2½ p. ct.	81
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	40
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	67
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	103
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	84

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y.—Dividend for the year.
8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman*, May 12.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—

Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..	Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.

*Mr. H. Tweddell, * Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, * Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, * Mr. Wilmot, * Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.

*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

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Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
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White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ ..
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains*.

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,

And at all Pharmacies.

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Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

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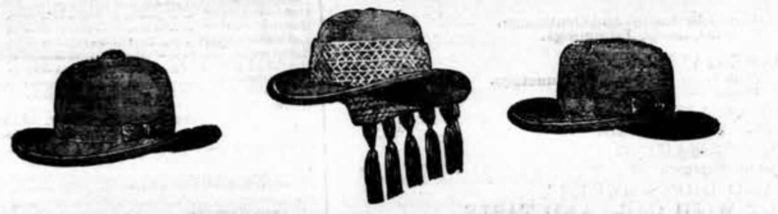

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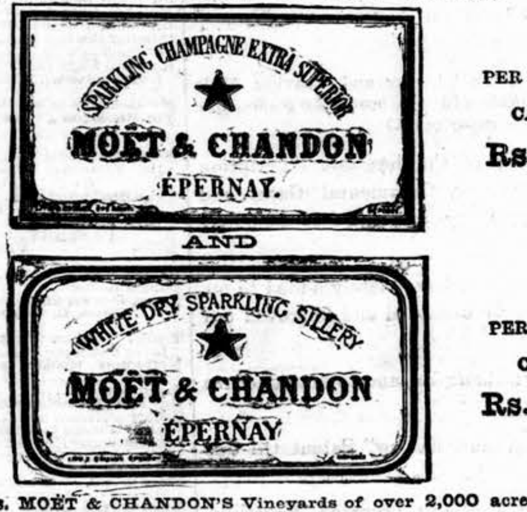
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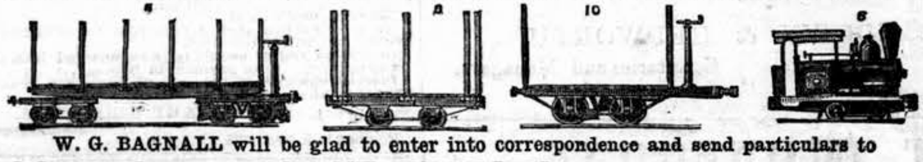

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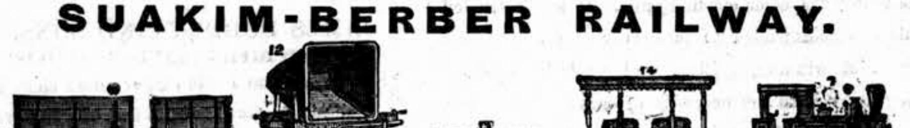

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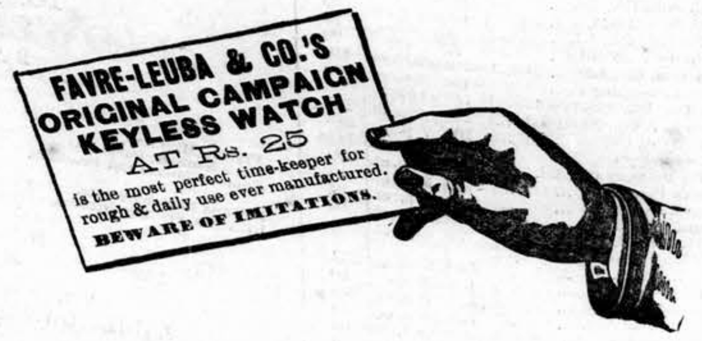

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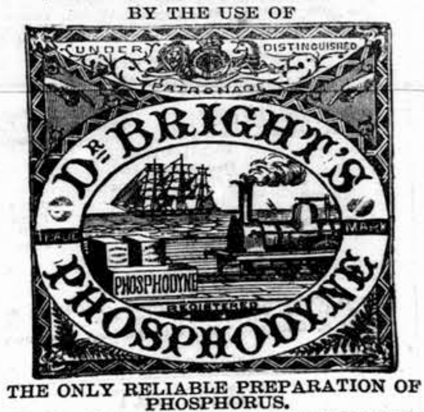

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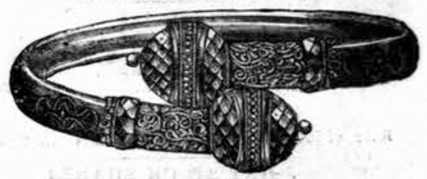

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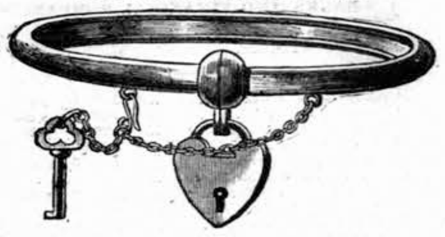

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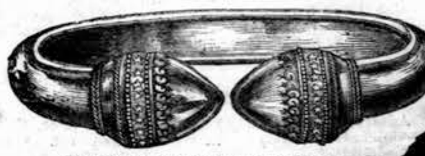

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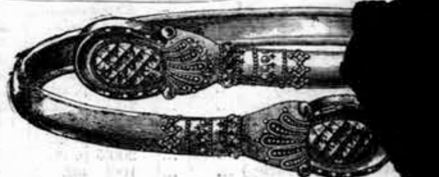

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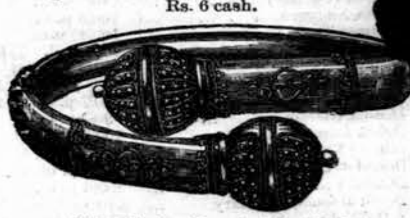

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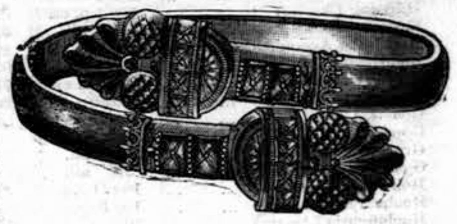

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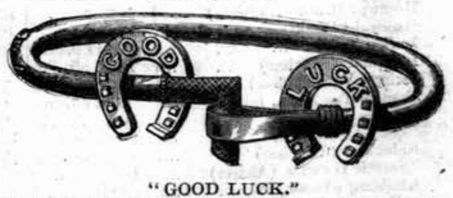

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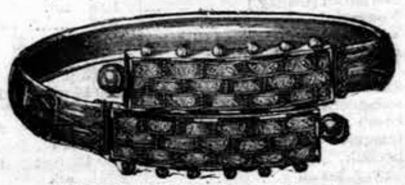

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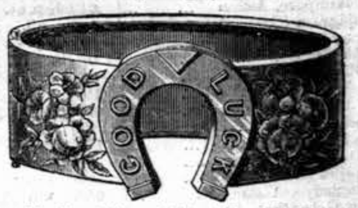

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